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Egypt Reports 50 Men Staged Biggest Raid

By James Feron
ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 7 (UPI)—A military spokesman said tonight Egyptian troops had carried out the biggest and most daring raid on Israeli positions on the eastern bank of the Suez Canal.

Egyptians Aided for Israel Pilots

Is Centered Syria's Action

By James Feron

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 7 (UPI)—A military spokesman said tonight Egyptian troops had carried out the biggest and most daring raid on Israeli positions on the eastern bank of the Suez Canal.

The Egyptian troops were supported by special backing weapons, he said, but did not elaborate.

After the Egyptian troops had successfully stormed the fortified positions the Israelis withdrew three miles and began artillery and tank fire, the spokesman said.

The Egyptian troops remained in control of the Israeli positions for more than 24 hours and succeeded in blowing up all fortifications and equipment, the spokesman added.

In Tel Aviv, an Israeli military spokesman said that there had been no Egyptian raid across the Suez Canal.

"There was no raid, no Egyptians crossed the canal, no Israeli positions were either attacked or held and nothing whatsoever has happened on the Suez Canal front today," the spokesman said.

He struggled off the Egyptian claim that their forces had held an Israeli position for more than 24 hours as a "morale-boosting fantasy."

Suez Targets Attacked
TEL AVIV, Dec. 7 (Reuters)—Israeli jet aircraft today again attacked Egyptian military targets in the southern sector of the Suez Canal.

All the planes returned safely from the raid, now an almost daily occurrence in the area. Today's raid started at about 9 a.m. and lasted several minutes, the spokesman said.

On Saturday, Israeli troops killed an Arab infiltrator in a firefight on the occupied Golan Heights of Syria, the military command said today.

There were no Israeli casualties in the clash near Quneitra, at the northern end of the Golan Plateau, a spokesman said.

A Soviet-made assault rifle, ammunition and a grenade were found near the body, he added.

In the morning, a 12-year-old Jordanian girl was killed and two other civilians were wounded when Israeli jets raided the Rihana area in the northern Jordan Valley, a military spokesman reported in Amman.

Three houses were also damaged in the seven-minute raid by two rocket-firing jet fighters, the spokesman said.

Japanese Ship Warned
AQABA, Jordan, Dec. 7 (Reuters)—The captain of a Japanese ship said last night that Israeli boats fired 10 shots at his vessel while it was on an international route two and a half miles south of Aqaba.

In Tel Aviv, Israeli officials said their naval craft dropped small explosive charges as a warning when a Japanese ship ignored the warning.

Three houses were also damaged in the seven-minute raid by two rocket-firing jet fighters, the spokesman said.

Chinese Free 2 Americans After 9 Months
By Charles Mohr
HONG KONG, Dec. 7 (UPI)—Two Americans were released today after almost ten months of captivity in Communist China.

They said they were generally well treated, but that they were forced to sign a number of "confessions" to obtain their freedom.

Simon Baldwin, a businessman, and Bessie Hope Donald, a secretary, both residents of Hong Kong, were today to this British Crown Colony on Mr. Baldwin's yacht, Morosuni, today by a Communist cargo junk.



YES, VIRGINIA, IT'S COLD IN EUROPE—And these cows and children near Houdan, France, are witnesses.

6 Die; Austria Battered as Snowstorms Sweep Europe

VIENNA, Dec. 7 (UPI)—Freezing temperatures drove wolves from the mountains east of Vienna today and the heaviest snowfall of the winter struck Austria and neighboring Eastern Europe.

Rail and road traffic was crippled in parts of Czechoslovakia and Poland. Hungarian authorities said roads along the frontier with Czechoslovakia were buried in snowdrifts.

In Austria, the westbound Vienna-Linz highway was closed because of snow. About 200 cars were buried in the drifts.

Snow plows were unable to cope with the snow in Vienna and only a handful of essential thoroughfares in the capital were open.

Three persons were found frozen to death in Vienna this morning, and one employee of the Austrian Automobile Club died behind the wheel of his tow truck while attempting to free stranded cars. Police said two of the persons who died of exposure to the cold were intoxicated, the Associated Press reported.

Holland received its first snowfalls of the winter but rising temperatures kept roads open.

Three persons died on icy roads in the Bavarian region of West Germany. Snow and fog swept much of Belgium.

In Italy, eight inches of snow capped Mt. Vesuvius and 18 inches fell in hilly country around Naples, where reports of wolves were circulating. Driving conditions were "nightmarish," police said.

Paris Gets 4 Inches of Snow
PARIS, Dec. 7 (AP)—An icy north wind swept heavy snowfalls across most of France yesterday, disrupting highway traffic but delighting officials of ski resorts in the Alps and Pyrenees.

Snow fell on Paris without interruption through most of yesterday and some parts of the capital reported up to four inches on the ground.

Ten inches or more of snow was reported from central and eastern France. The snow froze on highways in many places and many road accidents were caused by the ice. Snow chains were obligatory on those high Alpine passes not blocked by snow.

The French Riviera, which had an unseasonal snowfall Friday, returned to normal and reported warm sunshine.

On the other hand, observers here noted that the communists issued after Thursday's Warsaw Pact summit failed to mention Russia's perhaps indicating that Russia sees this as a four-power matter which deserves serious discussion between the countries responsible for the city.

Meeting the press after concluding his visit here, Mr. Rogers said he had "become quite good friends" with Mr. Brandt. He described relations between the two countries as "very warm."

In answer to a question he denied that the United States was miffed that Mr. Brandt's government wasn't consulting it adequately, but he left open the possibility that there may have been friction recently among subordinates of the two countries.

"Whether any subordinates somewhere down the line said something about consultation, I don't know. As far as the official policy of the governments is concerned, I know of no complaints," Mr. Rogers said.

He said that as long as there was adequate consultation in the West, there would be "no problems."

Letter From Nixon
During his visit, Mr. Rogers handed over a letter to the chancellor from President Nixon which stressed that Western unity should be the condition for success in dealing with the Communists.

"I realize that your government is committed to a very serious (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Participant Describes the Tate Murders

By Jerry Cohen and Ron Einstoss
LOS ANGELES, Dec. 7.—A composed young woman Friday reportedly described the roles she said were played by each suspect during the two-night murder orgy last August which claimed the lives of actress Sharon Tate and three others.

Susan Atkins, 31, demure in a rose-colored velvet dress with puffed sleeves and short skirt, was questioned for two and a half hours before the Los Angeles County grand jury by Deputy District Attorneys Aaron Stovits and Vincent T. Bogliosi.

Miss Atkins—also known as Sadie Ghuts—reportedly told substantially the same story she related previously through a variety of sources, a story which up to now has been kept secret because, it is understood, she was unaware that there was the key evidence against some of the other suspects.

Among other things, she has said that the leader of a hippie band believed responsible for the slayings, Charles Manson, reproved his followers for the "messiness" of the Tate slaughter, at which he was not present.

Mr. Manson accompanied six Panthers Say Autopsy Shows Party Official Was 'Murdered'

By John Kifner
CHICAGO, Dec. 7 (UPI)—A black alderman and attorneys for the Black Panther party announced yesterday that an independent autopsy performed on the body of slain Panther official Fred Hampton "confirms our theory that he was murdered while he was asleep."

Mr. Hampton, the 21-year-old Illinois state chairman of the Panthers, and Mark Clark, a Panther leader from Peoria, were shot to death during a police raid early Thursday morning.

The police have asserted that the two men were shot to death in a gun battle lasting at least 10 minutes when a raiding party entered the apartment a block from the Panther offices at 4:40 a.m. The police said that what they termed a "shoot-out" ensued after a woman in the apartment opened fire on them with a shotgun.

Four other Panthers were wounded in the apartment, and three were arrested. One Panther was grazed on the leg with a shotgun pellet and another cut his hand on a piece of glass.

The Panthers charged that the police burst into the apartment, opened fire and that the occupants had no opportunity to shoot back.

Panther Deputy Minister of Defense Bobby Lee Rush, the ranking surviving Panther official here, surrendered to the police yesterday at the regular Saturday meeting of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference's Operation Breadbasket.

He was held on a \$1,800 bond.

He had been sought on a warrant charging him with failure to register a weapon since the police staged a raid on his apartment at 5:30 a.m. Friday. He was not at home.

The police said the raid netted a 22-caliber two-shot derringer, several hundred rounds of ammunition, dried leaves that might be marijuana, military instruction manuals and literature that was described as "inflammatory."

It appeared that Mr. Rush had decided to surrender in public—the Breadbasket gatherings are normally crowded, emotional affairs—rather than risk what he regarded as the possible consequences of a fight.

Senate Defeats Kennedy Bid On a Minimum Tax on the Rich

By Frank C. Porter
WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (UPI)—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., was defeated yesterday in a bid to increase a tentative minimum levy on affluent Americans who pay little or no income tax now.

The action dimmed hopes of reformers who sought to add stiffer curbs on tax preferences than those approved by the Senate Finance Committee.

It also increased the concern of those attempting to balance extra tax cuts and social-security benefits voted by the Senate in the past few days with added revenues.

The Kennedy plan would have raised \$480 million more in taxes a year. The Senate plodded on into the night, disposing of at least 15 floor amendments to the massive tax reform bill, but failed to meet Majority Leader Mike Mansfield's target of completing action by last night. It will resume consideration tomorrow, when it will meet at the unusually early hour of 9:30 a.m.

Meanwhile, Minority Leader Hugh Scott, R., Pa., warned that if the measure is loaded up with any more revenue-raising benefits, it risks a veto by President Nixon.

In Nixon's Eyes
"The bill, if it gets any worse, may prove in the President's eyes to be disabling," Sen. Scott told reporters. "Unless it looks better when it comes out of conference, I just wouldn't bet against a veto."

Sen. Mansfield, D., Mont., said he thought speculation about a veto is "premature."

Sen. Scott did say he believes that the 15 percent rise in social security voted as a rider to the tax bill Friday will become law, but he said he expects it to be taken out of the tax measure and made a separate bill, such as the one the House will vote on next week.

Most Capitol Hill insiders agree that higher social-security benefits are likely to become law at the 15 percent level rather than the 10 percent recommended by Mr. Nixon. They also see a good chance of enactment by the end of the year.

Separation of social security from the tax bill would make it easier for the President to veto the latter, although Senate sources say it would be extremely difficult to turn down a measure that also includes an increase in personal exemption from \$800 to \$850.

Concern over a veto has increased because the Senate already has added at least \$9 billion in new tax relief and social-security benefits to the \$9 billion voted in committee. From best accounts, this, when offset by revenue-raising reforms, would leave a net revenue deficit of more than \$9 billion (about \$5 billion if social security is left out) when the measure is fully implemented some years hence.

This compares with the \$2.5 billion shortfall in the committee bill, which Mr. Nixon had objected to earlier as too high.

Sen. Kennedy sought yesterday to amend a provision in the committee bill that would levy a flat 5 percent tax on ten different types of preference income that now escape taxation altogether.

These include such items as excess real-estate depreciation, oil depletion and intangible drilling costs, paper profits on stock options, and the untaxed half of capital gains.

Sen. Kennedy's measure was in two parts: First, he sought to include an (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Rogers to Bonn: No Progress in Sight on Berlin

By Dan Morgan
BONN, Dec. 7 (UPI)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers reported yesterday that there was no sign of progress in efforts to normalize the situation in Berlin, isolated 110 miles inside Communist territory.

The American official, visiting here for a day with Chancellor Willy Brandt and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, made plain that he was not overly optimistic about a diplomatic breakthrough, though he declared: "I hope the Soviet Union will do its best to relieve tensions" in and around the city.

There was special significance to the secretary's pronouncement since it was here, in February, that the current Berlin initiative was begun. At that time President Nixon and Mr. Rogers promised to put Berlin on their negotiating agenda with the Russians.

Within two weeks, sources said this week, the three allied powers in Berlin—the United States, Britain and France—will hand over a new note to the Kremlin proposing four-power discussions.

The American delegation here, which arrived for a 24-hour consultation after the North Atlantic Treaty Organization foreign ministers' meeting in Brussels, has been quite negative about hopes for talks. They doubt that the Russians would be ready to guarantee unhindered access to the city from the West without major concessions including some form of recognition that Berlin is an independent entity.

Fact Meeting
On the other hand, observers here noted that the communists issued after Thursday's Warsaw Pact summit failed to mention Russia's perhaps indicating that Russia sees this as a four-power matter which deserves serious discussion between the countries responsible for the city.

Meeting the press after concluding his visit here, Mr. Rogers said he had "become quite good friends" with Mr. Brandt. He described relations between the two countries as "very warm."

In answer to a question he denied that the United States was miffed that Mr. Brandt's government wasn't consulting it adequately, but he left open the possibility that there may have been friction recently among subordinates of the two countries.

"Whether any subordinates somewhere down the line said something about consultation, I don't know. As far as the official policy of the governments is concerned, I know of no complaints," Mr. Rogers said.

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In Session's Closing Arguments

U.S. Rebuffed on Condemning Brezhnev Doctrine in NATO

(Continued from Page 1)

several nations wanted to include a passage declaring that the limit of and rather vague proposals by the Warsaw Pact nations needed elaboration and clarification.

But Secretary of State William P. Rogers argued at the closed-door NATO Council session that the alliance must not get itself into a situation where it was bargaining over an agenda for a conference. Those who wanted to offer a bit of bait to the Communists included the Scandinavians, the British and the Canadians, it was reported. But Mr. Rogers prevailed, with backing from the more conservative governments, and the phrasing was dropped. Instead, vague references to a possible conference were made conditional on progress in bilateral or multilateral East-West negotiations, especially those being undertaken by West Germany.

The NATO declaration did make a reference to President Nixon's theme that this should be "an era of negotiation." But a good many of his fellow diplomats thought that Mr. Rogers was not at all keen for any but the most limited steps.

Mr. Rogers himself has often publicly warned against "euphoria" and the United States has been highly negative about the security conference idea. Mr. Rogers argued in Brussels that such a conference does not really deal with European security, a point that was widely accepted.

But other nations, including the West Germans, fought for some positive tone in response not because they want the conference but in hopes of inducing the Communists to deal bilaterally with the prospect of an eventual conference if such bilateral talks produced agreements.

At the conclusion of the NATO meeting, those diplomats who wanted signs of movement felt that they had reasonably succeeded, especially by knocking out the American language they found reminiscent of the cold war. Mr. Rogers on the other hand was also satisfied because the statement was full of caveats about a general conference with the Communists.

The secretary appeared to have won his points, and given on others, without ceremony although there reportedly was one rather harsh exchange between Mr. Rogers and Canadian External Affairs Minister Michael Sharp.

The Rogers manner, a soft-shoe approach, plus a pleasant smile, with none of the sometime acerbity of such of his predecessors as Dean Acheson, John Foster Dulles and Dean Rusk, helped.

Egypt Stages Raid on Suez

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signals to change course early yesterday morning.

Asked about a report that the 10,000-ton Shinkai Maru came under fire from Israeli boats in the Gulf of Aqaba, the officials said an unidentified vessel heading for the Israeli port of Eilat, at the head of the gulf, was sighted before dawn.

Naval units went out to intercept it. When informed it was a Japanese ship heading for the neighboring Jordanian port of Aqaba, the Israelis asked it to sail out of Eilat's coastal waters, the officials said.

When the ship ignored the request and maintained its course, small explosive charges were dropped 60 yards ahead of the ship as a warning. It then changed course and headed for Aqaba, the officials said.

They added that there was no firing of any kind directed at the ship.

But bullet marks were visible on the side of the 10,000-ton Shinkai Maru as it lay at anchor this morning in Aqaba.

Captain Ketschiki Okamoto said two Israeli boats had circled his ship and fired on it.

The Israelis asked him his destination and allowed him to continue when he replied Aqaba, he said.

Captain Okamoto said the shots caused no significant damage. The ship was carrying three, textiles and sewing machines, but no war material, he added. The ship sailed at noon for Port Sudan.

No Progress On Berlin

(Continued from Page 1)

effort to contribute to the cohesion and strength of our Western community while seeking at the same time to reduce longstanding causes of tension in Europe. This is also our objective. Like you, I believe that the first is the indispensable condition for success in the second."

The secretary's questioning of Soviet motives in Western Europe was underscored again in Brussels last night when he spoke before the Belgo-American Association after leaving Bonn.

He was particularly hard on the Soviet-proposed European security conference which he said was based on "nebulous and imprecise agenda."

"What does the Soviet Union hope to achieve by proposing a conference? Does it want to deal realistically with the issues which divide Europe or does it seek to ratify the existing division of Europe?" he asked.

"We would not participate in a conference which, as a practical matter, had the effect of ratifying the permanent division of Europe or acquiescing in the Brezhnev Doctrine (of limited sovereignty of socialist states)," Mr. Rogers said.

Arrival in Paris

PARIS, Dec. 7 (AP)—Mr. Rogers arrived here early today from Brussels and said he looked forward to meeting with French government officials.

During his two-day visit here, Mr. Rogers will have talks with President Georges Pompidou, Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas and Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann. He will also meet with American negotiators at the Vietnam peace talks.

Mr. Rogers said that "there has been a change" in the French attitude toward the United States. "Our relations are very friendly and I hope my visit will still improve them," he said.

Meanwhile, Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird and French Defense Minister Michel Debré met yesterday to discuss the military situation in Europe, the Middle East and Vietnam. No details of their talks were disclosed.

Mr. Laird arrived in Paris Friday following a NATO conference.



KEY WITNESS—Susan Denise Atkins, 21, and her lawyer, Richard Caballero, at the Tate murder hearing in Los Angeles at which she gave lengthy testimony.

Participant Tells Story of Tate Murders

(Continued from Page 1)

other suspects in the killings to the Los Feliz home of Leno and Rosemary LaBianca the next night to show them "how to do a clean job," Miss Atkins has said.

Her reconstruction of the Aug. 9 and 10 killings has been along these lines:

She, Charles Watson, 24, Patricia Krenwinkel, 21, and Linda Kasabian, 20, went to the Tate estate late the night of Aug. 8, upon Mr. Manson's instructions. She said Mr. Manson ordered them to kill everyone in the house and steal what money they could find.



Tony Melcher, one-time occupant of the Tate estate, arriving at hearing.

Over the Fence

The four, all clad in black, climbed an iron-stake fence at the estate entrance after Mr. Watson cut telephone and electrical lines leading to the mansion rented by Miss Tate and her director-husband Roman Polanski, Miss Atkins said.

Mr. Watson told all four victims that they were going to die, said Miss Atkins, and when Mr. Sebring screamed, Mr. Watson shot him. Mr. Sebring later was also stabbed.

Upon Mr. Watson's orders, Miss Atkins said, she slashed with a knife at Mr. Prykowski, who was loosening his bonds. Mr. Prykowski ran toward the front door, where Mr. Watson hit him over the head with the gun, then shot and stabbed him, Miss Atkins said. Mr. Prykowski's body was found on the front lawn later.

Miss Folger also loosened her bonds, struggled with Miss Krenwinkel, and was stabbed, according to Miss Atkins.

Mr. Watson told Miss Atkins to kill Miss Tate, but Miss Atkins refused, she said. She did, however, hold the actress while Mr. Watson stabbed her, Miss Atkins admitted.

Mr. Watson, Miss Krenwinkel and Miss Atkins then ran out the front door.

Mr. Sebring, Miss Tate and Miss Folger were tied together with a rope, later found draped over a beam and around the hands of the actress and Mr. Sebring when the murders were discovered.

Seven left behind at the Manson single car for Los Angeles: Mr. Manson, who refers to himself variously as "Jesus," "God" and "Saturn." Mr. Watson, Miss Atkins, Miss Krenwinkel, Mrs. Kasabian, Miss Leslie Sanson, about 20, and Steve Grogan, 22.

(Mr. Grogan, also known as Clem Gault or Gary Tufts, was arrested in October, sleeping alongside a saved-off shotgun when Mr. Manson and his clan were seized on auto-theft charges at their Death Valley commune. He has been transferred to a Los Angeles jail.)

Miss Sanson, one of the many other young women reportedly under Mr. Manson's "spell," was arrested in October, too, and returned here from Inyo County, Calif., last week as a material witness in the Tate and LaBianca murders.)

The LaBianca residence was a third floor of the riders on Aug. 10. The riders' car stopped outside a home in another neighborhood, Mr. Manson looked in the window and saw pictures of children on a table. He did not want to take victims in a residence occupied by children, Miss Atkins said.

She said she was sleeping when the car stopped at a second house and claimed she did not know why Mr. Manson avoided it.

and then he kicked Mr. Prykowski, already dead or dying, in the head, said Miss Atkins.

Mr. Watson ordered her, she added, to write an insulting message in blood on the front door with a towel on which the raiders had wiped their hands.

She chose "pig"—a variation of a legend left behind at the scene of an earlier Topanga Canyon murder also attributed to the Manson "family."

The three rejoined Mrs. Kasabian and returned to the hippie cult's encampment at the time, the Spain ranch in suburban Chatsworth, taking with them a small amount of cash from the mansion.

Mr. Manson, said Miss Atkins, admonished them for their sloppiness, and agreed to accompany them the next night on a murderous foray designed to prevent the band from losing its "nerve."

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Panthers Say Autopsy Shows Party Official Was 'Murdered'

(Continued from Page 1)

sequences of being caught in a police raid.

The private autopsy was held at the funeral home owned by Alderman A. A. (Sammy) Rayner, where Mr. Hampton's body is awaiting burial tomorrow. Francis Andrews, one of the three attorneys for the Black Panthers who arranged and observed the examination, said that it was conducted by "leading pathologist, a renowned expert in forensic medicine. He was assisted by two other distinguished doctors."

shots had been fired from close range.

James J. Walsh, administrative assistant to Coroner Andrew J. Toman, had said Friday that the official examination showed that Mr. Hampton had been struck by a bullet in the left temple and another in the lower portion of his neck, while a third grazed his arm.

Mr. Toman disputed the independent autopsy findings, saying that there were exit wounds for both bullets. As to the allegations of gunpowder burns, he said: "Only a microscopic examination and a paraffin test would show that for sure, but there was no clear evidence of powder burns."

Meanwhile, State Attorney Edward V. Hanrahan announced that under investigation for his connection with the Panthers. His office said that copies of the lease on the Panther headquarters "uncovered" Friday were signed by Mr. Rush and Mr. Rayner. The Alderman confirmed that he had co-signed the lease.

It was learned that all three doctors were white. Mr. Andrews said that "a bullet hole was found just below Fred Hampton's hairline above his right eye. An examination of the angle of the wound showed that if Mr. Hampton was lying on his back, the person who shot him would have been standing above him, slightly to the right and behind his head."

"Another bullet hole was below the right ear, with an exit hole on the left side of the lower neck, showing exactly the same angle as the other bullet hole," the lawyer continued. "There were two other bullet grazes, one of the front left shoulder, again at the same angle, and one on the right arm."

"No exit wound was found for the bullet hole in the top of the head, but the doctors could not find the bullet, which is very curious," he said.

Mr. Rayner, a Democrat, charged that the autopsy also showed powder burns, indicating that the

The Black Panthers are, first of all, black. Besides which, they affect black leather coats, sunglasses and posters showing their leaders carrying guns. They talk about armed self-defense against the police and the necessity of revolution. And when they talk about the alleged conspiracy against them, they use a rhetoric sprinkled with terms like "pigs" and "dogs."

Twenty-eight Black Panthers have been killed in run-ins with the police since Jan. 1, 1968.

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Paris Newsman Killed By Rocket in Vietnam

SAIGON, Dec. 6 (Reuters)—A correspondent for the French news agency Agence France-Presse, Alain Saint-Paul, was killed today near the Duc Lap special forces camp, 135 miles northeast of Saigon.

A spokesman for AFP in Saigon said Mr. Saint-Paul, 38, was killed by shrapnel when a North Vietnamese rocket landed next to him in a trench at a defensive outpost known as The Volcano, about three miles from the Cambodian border. Mr. Saint-Paul was the 224 civilian correspondent since 1965.

SAIGON, Dec. 7 (NYT)—A fact-finding committee of the South Vietnamese House of Representatives has concluded that American troops needlessly killed a large number of men, women and children in My Lai on March 16, 1968, according to committee sources.

In its report to the lower house, due to be presented in a week or 10 days, the five-member investigating group plans to state only that the number of victims was higher than the government announced last month. In a communiqué, the government declared on Nov. 23 that the total number of dead in My Lai amounted to 125 Viet Cong and 20 civilians.

Privately, however, the deputies say that they accept the estimate of Capt. Tran Ngoc Tan, district chief at the time of the incident, that 450 to 500 persons were killed.

The deputies also disagree with the government on the crucial point of whether the victims were killed by aerial bombardment and artillery shelling or by point-blank, small-arms fire. The deputies accept the latter view, affirmed by most Vietnamese and American witnesses, and reject the government contention.

SAIGON, Dec. 7 (NYT)—U.S. commanders in South Vietnam have been ordered to indoctrinate their men on the proper treatment of civilians as a result of the alleged massacre at My Lai.

No specific reference is made in the new orders to the My Lai incident, in which American troops are accused of killing South Vietnamese civilians, but a directive issued through the corps commands Friday warns that "actions of the sort being reported in the press in recent days will not be condoned."

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But Public Statement Is Avoided
Saigon Panel Agrees on GI Atroc

By Henry Kamm

SAIGON, Dec. 7 (NYT)—A fact-finding committee of the South Vietnamese House of Representatives has concluded that American troops needlessly killed a large number of men, women and children in My Lai on March 16, 1968, according to committee sources.

In its report to the lower house, due to be presented in a week or 10 days, the five-member investigating group plans to state only that the number of victims was higher than the government announced last month. In a communiqué, the government declared on Nov. 23 that the total number of dead in My Lai amounted to 125 Viet Cong and 20 civilians.

Privately, however, the deputies say that they accept the estimate of Capt. Tran Ngoc Tan, district chief at the time of the incident, that 450 to 500 persons were killed.

The deputies also disagree with the government on the crucial point of whether the victims were killed by aerial bombardment and artillery shelling or by point-blank, small-arms fire. The deputies accept the latter view, affirmed by most Vietnamese and American witnesses, and reject the government contention.

More Than One Village

According to information gathered by the House panel, the largest number of dead, contrary to what had been previously assumed, occurred not in the hamlet of Tu Cong but in a section of My Lai village known as Co Lu, about two miles west of Tu Cong near the South China Sea.

The figures of about 145 dead, contained in the government statement, may be accurate for Tu Cong alone, the House investigators suggest, but the total reaches 450 to 500 if the Co Lu toll is added.

Co Lu, according to persons familiar with the region, was a prosperous hamlet whose inhabitants fished and grew rice for a living. Like most of the many hamlets that made up My Lai, Co Lu was razed by American troops.

The deputies softened their conclusions for submission to the House, according to the sources, because of fear that public disclosure by Vietnamese officials that they believe a massacre occurred would be of great propaganda value to the Communists and would seriously trouble relations between the United States and South Vietnam.

The deputies reached their conclusion reluctantly after three days of mostly private interrogation of witnesses, local officials and knowledgeable public figures in and around Quang Ngai, the provincial capital, a few miles from My Lai.

Well-placed observers attribute great importance to the deputies' findings for two reasons:

One is that four of the five representatives come from Quang Ngai province and have access to the best information available in the region. Second, the House panel, unlike the Senate investigators who visited Quang Ngai at the same time, is considered close to the government and, therefore, would be thought more likely to reach conclusions in line with the announced government view.

Saigon Directive Follows My Lai
Reindoctrination for GIs
On How to Treat Civilians

By Terence Smith

SAIGON, Dec. 7 (NYT)—U.S. commanders in South Vietnam have been ordered to indoctrinate their men on the proper treatment of civilians as a result of the alleged massacre at My Lai.

No specific reference is made in the new orders to the My Lai incident, in which American troops are accused of killing South Vietnamese civilians, but a directive issued through the corps commands Friday warns that "actions of the sort being reported in the press in recent days will not be condoned."

The directive instructs unit commanders to insure that all personnel are reminded of the standing instructions on the treatment of civilians in combat situations. A reliable military source reported that the new orders contain no changes in these standing instructions, which describe the killing of non-combatant civilians as a "punishable offense."

The new order was issued a few days ago by the U.S. military headquarters in Saigon, but a headquarters spokesman declined to say whether it had been prompted by instructions from the Pentagon or the White House.

Extreme Caution

After stressing the need for battlefield commanders to exercise extreme caution in operations in populated areas, the directive goes on for two pages citing references to previously issued guidelines. It specifically instructs officers to satisfy themselves that these guidelines are being "fully complied with."

A revised set of regulations governing military operations in populated areas was issued to all commanders in March of this year. It specifies that American troops in the field are to "avoid all use of unnecessary force and the indiscriminate employment of weapons that will lead to non-combatant casualties."

It goes on to say that "commanders at all echelons are to establish a balance between the force and weapons necessary to establish their missions and the

The Senate team of three was led by Sen. Frank Church, chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, who is an avowed opponent of President Nguyen Van Thieu's government. Observers have attributed political motives to Sen. Don's inquiry that do not apply to the House group.

Stennis Asks Nixon to Na Panel on Alleged Massac

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (UPI)—Sen. Stennis declined comment on the case of Lt. L. Calley, facing a court-martial charge of murdering 199 civilians at My Lai, 3 miles north of Saigon, Vietnam, on March 16, 1968. "It has been too much already," he said.

Republican Sen. Peter Minick of Colorado asked other television show news stories and some Senate testimony about the My Lai had been "highly irre" he did not fault all new but said "there were a number of things that I thought were."

On that same day, Secretary Stanley R. Resor said a third television interview "there's a serious problem whether Lt. Calley can be fairly tried in the view of public opinion on the case."

Mr. Resor said he was "nervously confident we can answer" on what has been long in Vietnam through investigation by Army board headed by William H. Peers.

The senators reached conclusion as the deputies that the great majority of killed around My Lai were of a massacre but have that they have no know the number of dead. The like the deputies, have, cursed their findings in

53 North Vietnamese Sl In 2 Clashes Near Camb

SAIGON, Dec. 7 (UPI)—U.S. troops attempting to disrupt Communist plans for a pre-Christmas campaign have killed 53 North Vietnamese regulars in two clashes near the Cambodian border, military spokesmen said yesterday.

One American was killed and four wounded in the battles that raged around a well-fortified bunker complex 60 miles northwest of Saigon and eight miles south of Cambodia. These clashes were the heaviest reported yesterday as combat involving U.S. troops remained at a relatively low level. Communist for the day showed 150 Communists killed with U.S. losses of eight dead and 16 wounded.

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U.S. intelligence experts believe the Communists may attempt to launch another drive within two weeks.

They expect it to consist mostly of rocket attacks, and limited ground assaults.

Both the allies and the North Vietnamese have declared ceasefires for the holidays. The allies say they will observe 24-hour truces at Christmas and New Year's. The Communists have declared three-day truces for both holidays.

Communist gunners shelled 36 allied positions last night, wounding eight Americans.

U.S. B-52 bombers flew six missions yesterday, blasting suspected Communist base camps and positions ranging from 125 miles south-

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Justice Appoints Panel to Oversee Judges' Ethics

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (NYT).—Justice Warren E. Burger today announced the formation of a panel of seven judges to oversee the ethics of the federal judiciary.

The panel will be available, according to Justice Burger's announcement, to advise on various off-bench activities of the judges, such as teaching, lecturing and writing assignments or service on charitable or educational boards.

The chief justice said that both committees would serve about a year, until the American Bar Association completed its study of the canons of judicial ethics and the Judicial Conference completed a study of any revision in the canons.

Alternatives Noted

Justice Burger's statement said that any revisions adopted by the Bar Association could be adopted by the judges' group "either in toto or with the special provisions applicable to federal judges alone."

The Judicial Conference has no authority over Supreme Court members. A spokesman for the court said that its members would not be subject to the two review committees appointed by Justice Burger.

A controversy over financial and other out-of-court activities of federal judges arose in recent months from inquiries into the backgrounds of two men nominated to Supreme Court posts.

Former Justice Abe Fortas resigned from the court last May, after inquiries into his relationship with Louis E. Wolfson, the financier who is serving a one-year prison sentence for selling unregistered securities. Justice Fortas had been nominated by President Lyndon B. Johnson to become chief justice, but the nomination was withdrawn amid debate over Justice Fortas's qualifications.

Two weeks ago the Senate rejected President Nixon's nomination of federal appeals judge, Clement F. Haynsworth Jr., to the Supreme Court, after his financial dealings had become the subject of another controversy over judicial ethics. In his announcement, Justice Burger, who leads the judicial conference, said that the new panel on judicial finances would report directly to the conference on "any problems that appear to be in conflict with accepted judicial standards."

Its members will be Edward A. Tamm, a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, Alfred A. Arrar, chief judge of the District Court in Denver, and Frank M. Johnson Jr., chief judge of the District Court in Montgomery, Ala.

80 a Week

Set to Pay Steelworkers Lost Jobs by Trade Act

By Harry Bernstein

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 7.—The steelworkers' union will be taken tomorrow to pay \$30 a week to the lost jobs by the trade act.

The steelworkers' union filed three petitions on behalf of workers at U.S. Steel Corp. plants. The decision by the commission ruling favorably on the union's petition came in November, but final action was delayed pending a review by the Department of Labor.

Mr. Bernstein said that the commission's favorable ruling is "a trail-blazing one" because it officially acknowledges, for the first time, that workers can be made unemployed by foreign competition.

He added, "Now that the government has formally recognized the new principle, jobless employees who are the victims of free-world trade in steel and in other industries may now be compensated more liberally and for longer periods than they ever have in the past."

The adjustment allowances are retroactive, so most of the workers will get more than \$80 a week since they have been out of work for several months already.

There are no firm figures on how many workers across the country could claim such benefits, nor how many would actually be ruled eligible for them by the Tariff Commission.

But one labor source said that the number runs "well into the thousands, and perhaps far more than that, already, and in the future the number will increase substantially."

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Court Sentences 'Village' Slayer

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (NYT).—Another chapter in the East Village slaying of Linda Piskopatz and her hippie boyfriend, James L. (Groovy) Hutchinson, was written here Friday in State Supreme Court.

Thomas Dennis, a 27-year-old drifter from Philadelphia, was sentenced to an indefinite prison term not to exceed 15 years. He had pleaded guilty on Sept. 2 to first-degree manslaughter in the death of Hutchinson, a 31-year-old narcotics dealer from Central Falls, R.I.

Donald Ramsey, 28, a co-defendant, pleaded guilty on Nov. 5 to one count of murder in the blind-slaying of the 19-year-old girl in a tenement basement on Oct. 8, 1967. Justice Davidson sentenced him on Nov. 26 to 15 years to life imprisonment.

N.Y. Narcotics Raid
NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP).—Police investigating an alleged international dope smuggling ring, swooped down on four South American suspects and confiscated an estimated \$10 million in uncut heroin and cocaine at a Manhattan hotel yesterday.

Professor Bailed in Chile

CHILE, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—A Chilean professor, arrested two days ago on charges of communist activities here, was bailed last week and his wife was released. The professor, who was arrested when he was in the apartment of a friend, was later dropped.



BARE, UN, BACKED—A young man dances among the throng that packed itself into a pop and rock music festival headlined by the Rolling Stones at Tracy, Calif.

4 Die, 4 Born as 300,000 Dig Free Music

TRACY, Calif., Dec. 7 (AP).—An estimated 300,000 young people from all over the West converged in a hilly pasture yesterday to hear a day-long, free rock concert.

At least four people died during the show, while four babies were born.

They came to the Altamont Speedway, 50 miles east of San Francisco, to hear the Rolling Stones, famous British rock ensemble, winding up a highly successful tour of the United States and West Coast groups.

The crowd—many long-haired and bearded, most good-natured—found itself jammed in traffic well before dawn, and thousands walked many miles to get here.

A Red Cross spokesman reported that four babies were born at the concert scene when their mothers went into early labor. The mothers and children were reported taken by ambulance to nearby hospitals.

An unidentified woman reported suffering a "bad trip" on LSD was taken to a hospital by helicopter, while hundreds of others were treated at the scene, many for drug overdoses, by 19 doctors and six psychiatrists, hired by the Rolling Stones, the spokesman said.

Four of the medical units sent out for thurizene, a sedative said to mitigate the effects of a "bad trip."

One man was stabbed to death after he pulled a gun during a scuffle with a group of Hell's Angels, a motorcycle club, a special policeman said. There were no immediate arrests.

Stabbing, Fights Mar Stones' Show In California

Members of the motorcycle gang earlier clubbed five men while forcing their way onto the stage and were involved in several other incidents which prompted bands to stop playing and "demand an end to the fighting."

Another minor stabbing also was reported, and a girl was treated for a broken ankle after, she said, she was run over by a motorcycle.

The highway patrol said a young man drowned in a 13-foot deep canal near the concert site when he apparently jumped away from officers attempting to take him into custody. He was not identified immediately.

Officers also said that Arnold Hull, 21, of Berkeley, Calif., reportedly high on LSD, was injured seriously when he took off his clothing and leaped from a highway overpass and fell 30 feet, suffering two broken legs, a fractured hip and head injuries.

Two persons lying on the ground outside the site died when run over after the concert by a car. A woman was seriously hurt in the accident.

Generally, however, there was little violence, few arrests, and much dancing, flowers, kissing and cheering.

The free concert, featuring 19 rock groups like the Jefferson Airplane and the Grateful

Dead, was "a gift for Christmas and Hanukkah from the Rolling Stones," said a spokesman.

The concert was moved to a racing-car speedway here after earlier attempts to hold it at San Francisco's Golden Gate Park and at another race track fell through.

"We had to stick with Saturday because we already had kids on the way here from all over the West," said attorney Melvin Bell, who helped arrange the site here.

The throng started arriving late Friday night, sleeping either in their cars or on the ground in sleeping bags around campfires in the chilly weather.

Two or three young men wandered nude through the crowd as the concert began after lunch yesterday afternoon. No one paid them the slightest attention.

By the time the Stones had come on stage it was getting dark. Couples were dancing on the grass, some naked, and wine, marijuana and other mind-altering drugs sold freely at the site—were being passed from hand to hand.

Jagger Disgusted

TRACY, Calif., Dec. 7 (Reuters).—Mick Jagger, the Rolling Stones' leader, today was described by one of his retinue as being disgusted and ashamed at some of the "sick people" he encountered at the rock festival.

Mr. Jagger, according to Stones road manager Ron Schneider, gave vent to his feelings after a shaggy-haired youth lunged towards him and struck him on the head, shouting: "I hate you, Jagger!"

Lodge Rules Out Running for Public Office

BOSTON, Dec. 7 (AP).—Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge returned to Boston yesterday from Paris and emphatically stated that he has no intention of entering politics.

He did not, however, entirely rule out the possibility of another ambassadorial assignment.

Mr. Lodge, who with his wife was greeted at Logan International Airport by his son George and his family, said: "I expect to stay in Massachusetts for the rest of my life."

Mr. Lodge said: "I am not going to run for public office," adding, "I hope as a citizen I will be able to do some useful things."

About Vietnam, Mr. Lodge said: "I'm not going to discuss it until I report to the President." He said that would be some time next week.

Mr. Lodge, who spent ten months in Paris as head of the U.S. delegation, at the deadlocked Vietnam peace talks, announced his resignation Nov. 20 and attended his last plenary session of the conference last Thursday.

Publisher Murdered In Michigan Racism

JACKSON, Mich., Dec. 7 (AP).—The publisher of the Jackson Blazer, a black-oriented weekly, was found slain Thursday in his blood-splattered apartment in racially tense Jackson. The words "black nigger" were scrawled in blood on two walls, an associate said.

The dead man, Charles Cade, 45, was either shot or stabbed, police said.

Defense Cuts Will Be Felt In Fiscal '70

Pentagon Explains House Action's Effect

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (NYT).—The Pentagon disclosed Friday that the \$5.3 billion in cuts from its appropriation request made by a House committee would not affect the level of defense spending this year.

Deputy Controller Clifford J. Miller told newsmen that actual spending cuts will fall within the \$3 billion in savings Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird has ordered and that the real effect of the cuts would come in restricting the Pentagon's ability to contract for future weapons programs and other projects.

He also said that the cost of fighting in Vietnam was expected to decrease \$5.6 billion, from \$38.8 billion in the fiscal year 1969 to \$33.2 billion in fiscal 1970.

But he warned that defense spending would decrease only from \$78.6 billion last year to \$77 billion this fiscal year because of a \$2.1 billion pay raise and other costs.

Mr. Miller explained that the \$5.3 billion in cuts was made in appropriations that included new obligations authority as well as funds for spending.

In a long-range procurement program, the actual spending in the first year might be only a fraction of the final cost of the item.

Thus a \$2 billion cut in an aircraft system might result in a spending cut of merely \$100 million the first year. However, its effect would be felt in future years and in the Pentagon's dealings with contractors.

Mr. Miller said that Secretary Laird had to cut \$3.6 billion in obligations authority to achieve his spending reduction of \$4.1 billion in the Johnson budget, or \$3 billion in the revised Nixon budget.

He said there were some areas where the House committee cuts differed from the cuts made by Mr. Laird, primarily in military research and development.

Mr. Miller said the \$2.1 billion pay raise was not a debatable matter and would actually cost approximately \$2.5 billion.

He added that the reduced cost of Vietnam would be achieved with troop levels existing after the second phase of the President's withdrawal plan. Further withdrawals on the current scale would not reduce the war cost much more, Mr. Miller said, because the costs of support and logistics would remain the major portion of the expenditure.

While he praised Mr. Packard's guarantee of compliance with the new law as "most positive and encouraging," Sen. Mansfield indicated that he intended to seek continued assurance that the Pentagon was eliminating research projects with no apparent military function.

Sen. Mansfield revealed that he had asked Controller General Elmer B. Staats to prepare guidelines on how the new restriction would remain the major portion of the expenditure, with a preliminary report

Pentagon Promises to Obey Non-Military Research Ban

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (NYT).—The Defense Department has bowed to Sen. Mike Mansfield's insistence that it enforce the ban on non-military research that Congress wrote into law this fall.

The Senate majority leader made public yesterday a letter from Deputy Defense Secretary David Packard, promising that the Pentagon would spend for research only money that had "a direct, apparent and clearly documented relationship to one or more specifically identified military functions or operations."

Mr. Packard also informed the Montana Democrat that the Defense Department had invited the National Academy of Sciences to examine all borderline research projects to determine whether they might be remote enough from a military purpose to come under the congressional ban.

Life last month, Sen. Mansfield threatened to hold up the defense appropriation bill when it reaches the floor later this month until the Pentagon provided "a clear accounting" of its \$1.1 billion applied research budget.

Stated for Action
The defense appropriation bill is scheduled for floor action in the House this week and in the Senate later this month. The largest single money bill before Congress, it was reduced from a Pentagon request of \$75.2 billion to \$69.9 billion by the House Armed Services Committee.

Sen. Mansfield was provoked because Dr. John S. Foster Jr., the Defense Department's director of research and engineering, had written Sen. J. William Fulbright that the new research control law would not "entail any new type of review or selection" by the Pentagon.

Mr. Packard informed Sen. Mansfield in his letter, written last Tuesday, that he had "discussed the issue in detail with Dr. Foster" and that Dr. Foster "shares with me a deep conviction that the law is a sound and necessary response to the problem of the defense budget."

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the length of sentences are on the increase, and that the average penalty imposed on violators was 32.1 months in 1967, compared to 27.3 in 1966. Advance estimates indicate a still higher figure this year, he added.

"The judges are getting tougher," Mr. Wilson said. In 1948 there were 2,800 convictions for draft-law violations. During the Korean war, with approximately 3.5 million men in the armed forces—about the same as now—there were only 426 convictions in 1954 and 345 in 1955.

Draft Prosecutions Mount And Penalties Get Stiffer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP).—Thousands of young men are being prosecuted for draft-law violations as a result of the most intensive organized war-resistance campaign in the nation's history, officials figure today.

And judges are getting tougher in their crackdown on youths who refuse induction.

Assistant Attorney General Will R. Wilson said in an interview that the nation's courts and federal prosecutors are being burdened with case loads swollen by youth opposed to the Vietnam war.

At present, he said, prosecutions are being initiated against more than 800 young men each month. This is about the number for an entire year only three years ago.

Mr. Wilson said 1,339 young men were prosecuted for draft violations during the first six months of 1969, and 915 were convicted. Most of the remainder, he said, chose to go into the armed forces, and charges were dropped.

Mr. Wilson said prosecutions totaled fewer than 300 for each year between 1960 and 1965.

During the 1969 fiscal year—extending from July 1968 through June 1969—\$455 young men were prosecuted, he said, and the number continues to grow.

This represents the largest total since 1945, when military manpower reached a World War II peak of more than 12 million in the armed services.

Now less than a third that many are in the fighting forces, with only 480,000 in Vietnam.

Mr. Wilson noted that convictions

Cuba Executes 4 'Infiltrators'

MIAMI, Dec. 7 (NYT).—The Cuban government announced today that four Cuban exiles, described as "infiltrators" from the United States, have been executed by a firing squad.

The announcement, broadcast by the Havana radio, said the four were part of a group of "ten enemy agents who, coming from the United States infiltrated" Cuba last May 3 near Guantanamo, Oriente Province.

It added that a revolutionary tribunal, which passed death sentences on the four, gave 20-year prison sentences to three members of the group.

Havana said the seven were captured shortly after landing in Cuba, following a clash with military forces in which the remaining three "infiltrators" were killed.

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Pentagon Attacks Spiraling Costs With New Jargon

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (WP).—The Pentagon is abolishing the term "cost overrun" from its language.

In an unpublished memo of Nov. 26, David Packard, the Deputy Secretary of Defense, proposed that "cost growth" be substituted in every instance in which the services now use the phrase, "cost overrun."

The memo, a copy of which has been obtained by The Washington Post, was addressed to the secretaries of the three services and six other high officials involved with procurement.

According to Mr. Packard, the term "cost overrun" creates "confusion in the minds of many" and "casts" improper reflection on the true status of events. His memo recalls that a "task force" was set to work on the problem.

Defense to Argue In Chicago Trial

CHICAGO, Dec. 7 (UPI).—The prosecution has rested its case against seven anti-war demonstration leaders accused of conspiring to incite the riots during the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

Defense attorneys served notice Friday they will move for a directed verdict of acquittal, presumably on grounds that the government has failed to prove its case.

Arguments on the defense motion were scheduled tomorrow.

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OFF FOR HOME—Henry Cabot Lodge, retiring chief of the U.S. delegation to the Paris peace talks, carries his cat as he boards a plane for Boston.

U.S. Sentries (With Slingshot) Guard Policy Shift Before SALT

Rat-Infested German Camp Site

GUNTERSBLUM, West Germany, Dec. 7 (AP).—For the last three years U.S. Army sentries have been guarding the ruins of an abandoned military camp near here armed with a slingshot and two rat traps.

The Army says sentries at the former training site on the Rhine are there to keep vandals away and prevent wanderers from injuring themselves. There's little left to vandalize beyond moldered firewood, however.

The camp's sole occupants are big, brown river rats. The soldiers themselves seem a little incredulous at the assignment. "They just brought us out here and said guard it," Pfc. Dennis Walker, 18, of Oklahoma City, told a newsman. "But they didn't give us any special orders or weapons."

Spec. 4 Roy Richardson, 18, of O'Fallon, Ill., said the only intruders so far have been the rats.

"It's a regular herd of them. They've worn a path from the latrine to what used to be the septic tank," he said. "We have the two traps in the latrine, but it wouldn't do any good to set them. The rats are bigger than the traps."

An Army spokesman, who described the camp as being "in a state of disrepair," said plans are being made to raze it.

Big Four Envoys at UN Meet Again on Mideast Problems

By Robert H. Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 7 (WP).—The Big Four ambassadors held their 17th meeting on the Middle East yesterday but did not amplify their communiqué issued Tuesday when the talks resumed. They will meet again Tuesday afternoon with Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik as the host at the Soviet Mission in Manhattan.

It was understood in advance that yesterday's two-hour session at the apartment of French Ambassador Armand Berard was likely to be limited to further exploration of previously defined positions.

EEC Ministers Back Five-Year Euratom Program

BRUSSELS, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—The future of the Common Market's nuclear research organization, Euratom, threatened with the axe for the last two years, has brightened following a ministerial reprieve yesterday.

Science ministers of the six European Economic Community countries agreed after an eight-hour meeting Friday night to draw up a five-year program extending Euratom's activities to non-nuclear projects and carrying out research on contract for private organizations.

The decision reflected the new spirit of political cooperation that emerged from the summit talks at The Hague and a switch in France's attitude toward the organization.

Euratom, set up in 1958 to enable Europe to reduce the nuclear gap with the United States and the Soviet Union, has been without a long-term program since 1967.

U.S. Develops Flexible Stance On Verifying A-Arms' Pacts

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (WP).—The United States is ready with a newly flexible position on verifying nuclear arms control agreements with the Soviet Union, to overcome the long barrier of fear about the clandestine cheating, according to informed sources.

American strategists agreed before the U.S.-Soviet talks at Helsinki began on Nov. 17 that the United States can now risk relying considerably on its own means for detecting if nuclear weapons are being produced and tested on foreign soil.

The result is a major reduction in previous American insistence for "on-site" inspection of any arms control agreement, which means putting foreign inspectors on U.S. or Soviet territory.

This shift in concept is technical and complex. But it is also critical in terms of prospects for achieving either formal or tacit agreement with the Soviet Union. It hears vially on later stages of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT).

At Helsinki Friday, the two nations held the seventh meeting of their preliminary talks, which are limited to preparing an agenda. After a 90-minute meeting, the U.S. and Soviet delegations lunched together at a Helsinki restaurant, this time with Gerard C. Smith, chief U.S. negotiator, as the host. These talks are expected to run ten days to two weeks, longer.

Grinding Negotiations Throughout the grinding, post-WW II negotiations on disarmament and arms control, the Soviet Union, with its closed society, has spurned various American proposals for using foreign inspectors to inspect and verify compliance with any agreement, balking either at the number of inspections or the concept. The Russians in recent years have insisted that "national means of inspection"—a nation's own surveillance and intelligence gathering resources—are adequate for the purpose.

The argument has been a major propaganda foothold. The United States has used it to belabor the Soviet Union as the defender of secrecy. Inside the American bureaucracy, opponents of arms control also have used the argument against advocates, but insisting that the demand for "on-site" inspection was the ultimate test of the validity of any agreement with the Soviet Union.

For years, supporters of arms control have argued, usually unsuccessfully, inside the government, that the United States could safely pare down, or even forego, its demand to put inspectors on Soviet territory, in return for agreements whose value would greatly outweigh the risk of cheating involved in them.

During these years, the "national means" of detection increased dramatically. "Spy in the sky" satellites, taking photographs from space with amazing, progressively improving precision, have been the biggest scientific breakthrough, along with improved means of seismic monitoring and other intelligence devices.

Breakthrough by Nixon In the Nixon administration, a bureaucratic breakthrough was achieved by setting aside opposing theoretical arguments. Instead, strategists concentrated on the margins of risk and of safety involved in verifying how much clandestine cheating there could be in controlling each weapons system.

The result was that nine options were selected, or seven basic options and two variations on them, of arms control combinations that the United States could bargain upon. They are still secret. This decision, it was said, can cut through a head-on negotiating struggle about on-site inspection that could have tied up the SALT talks for two years.

Some earlier accounts of this decision have described it as U.S. readiness to forego all on-site inspection. Informed sources report that this description is incorrect. What has been produced instead, it is said, is a much more flexible U.S. position but not a complete relinquishing of the on-site inspection idea. For some kinds of nuclear weapons control, the United States is said to be prepared to forego any on-site inspection. On other weapons, it was learned, there could be an option that might require some foreign inspection.

Remove the Roof For example, the range of nuclear weapons includes not only missiles or anti-missile missiles, but such weaponry as nuclear Polaris-type submarines.

In the case of checking on production of nuclear missile submarines beyond an agreed U.S.-Soviet level, by illustration, the United States might propose relying on its own means of verification (by satellites, etc.) if there is agreement that submarine construction yards will be susceptible to that verification. This could mean an agreement to remove sheds from construction sheds where roofs are being built under cover, to make them visible to aerial or space photography—or as an alternative, to permit some on-site inspection.

What helped to produce the internal administration accord to downgrade the previous U.S. spot inspection demand, informed sources said, was a more sophisticated outlook on the problem by many military officials. A greater realization that on-site inspection would also open the United States to observation of some facilities that the American military also wants to keep secret, it was said, helped to bring about a shift in the internal argument.

This does not necessarily guarantee, however, that the arguments now thrashed out in principle inside the government will not recur in some form when the United States and the Soviet Union actually come to grips with specific negotiations. Military officials, in the Soviet Union and in the United States, automatically are more hesitant about risks to secrecy than their civilian counterparts. Nor does it mean that any U.S.-Soviet nuclear agreement will come easily or swiftly.

But the movement achieved so far in adding flexibility to the bargaining position is regarded by insiders as a shift of great significance.

Kenyans Vote Down 60% of Parliament

By Murray Marder

NAIROBI, Dec. 7 (AP).—Kenyan voters gave their government a face lift this weekend.

It was their first chance since independence six years ago to choose members of parliament, and the turnover was running at about 60 percent, with all but 19 of the 158 elected seats decided by this evening.

They slaughtered bulls and served beer at Kisumu's Hippo Point today to celebrate the election of Kenya's first African woman member of parliament.

The woman, Mrs. Grace Onyango, has already proven her worth as mayor of Kisumu. She trounced five male opponents and was the only woman among five seeking election to parliament.

A school teacher, she became mayor, she was active in the Civil Guides, YWCA, Luo Union and child welfare.

Cabinet Members Lose Voters ousted five of 17 elected cabinet ministers and 13 of 19 assistant cabinet ministers.

The government had predicted a turnover of 25 to 40 percent. Voters ignored tribal loyalties, with Luo voting Luo out of office and Kikuyu running against Kikuyu.

More than 1.6 million Kenyans, roughly half the electorate, voted, and thousands more were turned away when the polls finally closed at midnight last night.

President Jomo Kenyatta, 79, has already accepted the mandate of the ruling Kenya African National Union to run the country for another five years.

His name was not on the ballot because he was unopposed in his home constituency and, with the banning in October of the opposition Kenya People's Union, there was no opposition for the job.

Some 600 candidates, all running on the KANU ticket and pledged to support its party policies, contested the 158 elected seats. Another 13 are filled by presidential appointment.

Eric Portman Is Dead at 66; Stage, Film Actor LONDON, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—Film and stage actor Eric Portman, 66, died today a few months after a mild heart condition had forced him to retire.

Born in Yorkshire, Mr. Portman first appeared on the London stage in 1934 and on Broadway in 1938. His first big screen success was in "49th Parallel" in 1941. He also starred in "We Die at Dawn," "The Colditz Story" and "Freud."

He appeared in over 100 plays in London between 1936 and 1947 and scored one of his biggest successes in 1948 as the pathetic schoolmaster in Terence Rattigan's "The Browning Version."

Hugh Oswald Short LINCUMBER, England, Dec. 7 (AP).—The death of Hugh Oswald Short, 87, British aircraft pioneer who helped found the Short Brothers Aircraft firm, has been announced.

Mr. Short's company pioneered twin-engine aircraft, seaplanes, torpedo planes, heavy bombers and flying boats.

He and two brothers formed the firm in 1898. It was the first company in the world to be granted an aircraft manufacturing license.

Hugh Williams LONDON, Dec. 7 (AP).—Hugh Williams, 65, an actor and author, died today in a London hospital, four days after appearing at the Apollo Theater in his new comedy, "His, Hers and Theirs."

Mr. Williams, who appeared first in a London walk-on in "The Yellow Jacket" in 1922, was admitted to a nursing home Thursday night and underwent surgery Friday and Saturday.

Hugh and Margaret Williams, his wife, wrote a string of London stage successes, including the musical "Charley Girl."

Ray E. Wooten MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 7 (UPI).—Ray E. Wooten, 78, a U.S. broadcasting pioneer who opened his first radio station in Coldwater, Miss., in 1920, was found dead yesterday, apparently of a heart attack.



Princess Maria Pia of Savoy and Prince Michel de Bourbon-Parme arriving at an oriental ball in Paris.

Feathers and Jewels Flash At Baron's Oriental Ball

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Dec. 7.—Prince Karim Aga Khan played it tactfully cool at Baron de Redé's "Oriental Ball" last Friday.

Reputedly worth his weight in gold, he came in a simple black tunic without a speck of jewelry on. His wife, Princess Salima, also came as herself in a stunning gold and turquoise sari. Asked if he couldn't have done a trifle better, the prince laughed while his wife said: "I find him absolutely sensational."

But the other 400 beautiful people, all posh members of the Ton's World, really went to town with the Oriental theme. Brigitte Barot was more glibly than wiggles as a black-bellied belly dancer. Odile Fabrice was another belly dancer—but without veils or much of anything for that matter. Didi Abreu arrived as Delilah, carrying Samson's head on a platter. The baroness Guy de Rothschild was a colorful orange and gold bedecked Balinese dancer while her husband smartly settled for a tarboosh. Estée Lauder was Princess Czardas and her husband was a good sport Mikado with fierce drooping moustache. Elise Dubouche was on a Russian kick with turquoise karamazov. Van der Kemp, with beard, turban and Paisley jacket, had the frozen, commanding look of the big-time maharajahs.

Always Perfect Consuelo Crespi, always perfect to the last detail, had stuck an eucalyptus in her painted navel. The handsome Light Brigade officer that nobody could figure out was Henry Bertrand (Vogue director) and the Arabian king who fooled Margot Bory for one solid hour turned out to be Alexander of Yugoslavia.

Comte Henry de Montpensat still looked remarkably French despite his turban, and his wife, Danish Crown Princess Margrethe, could never pass as an Oriental for all her pink veils. In all that glitter of egrets, turbans and tiaras it

Putting a Head On Your Radio

SYDNEY, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—The idea came to New Zealand inventor Jim Coyle over a glass of beer: he plunged the leads from a voltmeter into the glass and found enough reaction to power a simple radio.

So he designed a special radio to run on beer and now, The Sydney Sun-Herald Tribune reported today, it is to be imported into Australia from New Zealand, where it is already on sale as an eight-dollar (\$9.12) Christmas gift.

Mr. Coyle—whose brain has been insured for more than one million dollars by his company, Coyle Electronic Industries of Wanganui, North Island—says the stronger the beer the better his radio runs. It gets good reception with lemon juice and vinegar in the fuel cells, he adds, "but it doesn't work too well with spaghetti."

W. German Held As Suspected Spy

BERLIN, Dec. 7 (AP).—A telephone repairman working for the U.S. Army in West Berlin was arrested on suspicion of being an agent for Communist East Germany, an Army spokesman confirmed today.

The spokesman said the man, identified only as Winkler, "had no access to any sensitive information."

Conservatism Exaggerated

New Director of USIA New Look at Aims, Operations

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (NYT).—The United States Information Agency, the voice and image-builder of the country abroad, is taking a fresh look at itself.

Its director, Frank J. Shackelford Jr., a former television executive, a personal friend of President Nixon and a self-avowed conservative, is reassessing the 16-year-old agency's role in the context of foreign policy.

The reassessment comes at a time when the administration is confronted with problems of international public opinion stemming from the investigation of the alleged massacre at My Lai, South Vietnam, which the information agency fully publicized, and from the Vietnamese situation in general. The conflict in Southeast Asia is a major focus of the agency's activities.

The director, during long trips throughout the world, has been to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe as well as to Africa and Asia—and an intensive familiarization with broadcast, film and printed material as well as with key personnel at home and abroad, is seeking to reshape the agency into what he considers to be a more convincing and "objective" instrument of the government.

He considers as premature, however, the sort of outside review that both the Advisory Commission on Information—the USIA's public overseer—and members of Congress have proposed.

An in-depth survey of the agency's activities by The New York Times—including interviews with its leading officials, as well as critics within and outside and studies of its printed and broadcast material—suggests that only far-reaching decisions by the administration and Congress can resolve the broad problems of the American propaganda effort throughout the world.

The decision would cover the questions of whether the agency should have its budget expanded—its stands at \$176.6 million this year—to finance more and better broadcasting equipment and other up-to-date facilities; whether it should be closer than it is now to such policy-making centers as the White House and the National Security Council, and whether it should be fused with the State Department again.

The survey's findings also indicate that the charges of Republican partisanship—and of the injection of what is being described as a conservative ideology—may have been somewhat exaggerated. Senior officials, including Mr. Shackelford, freely acknowledge, however, that since the advent of the Nixon administration the agency has sought to balance what are viewed as liberal influences on the distribution of books and periodicals overseas, the content of publications and the character of films.

Mr. Shackelford, 44, says that the aim of the effort is to present an objective view of U.S. life and not to purge liberal thought from the agency's output. Another conclusion, survey is that a good agency's operational harness to the White House is the largest abroad, employing 11,000 of a total of 15,000 employees—and 407 Vietnamese officials in the 16-year-old agency's role in the context of foreign policy.

Agency officials, in the only possible comment, are not free to remark that few if any of these would be freely of such incidents.

Biggest Job The USIA has been an American publisher of books, buying 25 annually for its own sending abroad near books donated by printing millions of sign languages.

It produces magazines, distributes to the world 1 exhibits, supplies no vision films and books a day in 36 languages. The effectiveness of the effort is extremely difficult. Letters to the press, the acceptance of agency's printing of agency's predecessors, believes pathy and understated United States effort measured by extent.

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Announcing three distinguished new columnists—beginning at once in Newsweek's International Editions.

BALL

George W. Ball, now a New York investment banker, was Under Secretary of State of the U.S. from 1961 to October 1966 and in 1968 served as U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations. As one of the principal voices in the

formulation of U.S. foreign policy under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, he won international respect for his incisiveness of mind and his readiness to challenge sacred cows.

BRZEZINSKI

Zbigniew Brzezinski, director of Columbia University's Research Institute on Communist Affairs, was a member of the Policy Planning Council of the Department of State under the Johnson Administration. A graduate of Harvard and a former member of its faculty, Dr. Brzezinski has

written numerous books and articles covering the whole spectrum of international politics and is generally regarded as one of the most original thinkers now engaged in the study of foreign affairs.

BUNDY

William P. Bundy, at present a visiting professor of political science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was Assistant Secretary of State of the U.S. for East Asian and Pacific Affairs from 1964 to 1969.

A one-time Assistant Secretary of Defense, Mr. Bundy brings to the consideration of international affairs a rare combination of strategic and diplomatic expertise.

Beginning with the issue of December 15, the signed opinions of George Ball, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and William Bundy will appear in Newsweek International at tri-weekly intervals.

Each of the new columnists is an expert on international relations—and has played a significant role in shaping U.S. foreign policy. Each will provide meaningful appraisals of news of special importance to Newsweek International's overseas readers.

The implications of a particular event are not always the same for Newsweek readers in Pittsburgh and Paris, New York and Tokyo. Much of today's news is global in significance, but geography—and a difference in outlook immeasurably greater than miles or flight time—still separates nations and men. Inevitably, some news is of greater immediacy there than here.

The three new columnists are one indication of Newsweek International's continuing concern with providing its readers with an awareness of how America and Americans view the world. But there are other indications as well:

- International Marketplace, a new column of business notes. Based on contributions from Newsweek bureaus in the U.S. and overseas, it is in effect a global marketing Perspective® for international executives.

- The International news section has been expanded, enabling Newsweek's editors in New York to examine

stories in even greater detail, and to focus upon news which is of special relevance to an overseas audience. For example, a recent issue of Newsweek U.S. reported on the 747 jets and the new air age their arrival would bring. But all International editions added to this story four columns of exclusive editorial material on the 747—including interviews with airport and airline officials in Europe, the Mideast, and the Far East on the probable worldwide effects of the new aircraft's introduction.

- The covers of Newsweek International's 21 editions are now selected independently from those of Newsweek in the U.S. Often, the covers of the Domestic and International Editions will be the same. But when a news story deserves a priority of attention overseas, that emphasis will be reflected on Newsweek International's cover. Examples: recent International covers have featured the Apollo 12 Astronauts instead of the conflicting aspects of TV news coverage in the U.S.; world student reaction against contemporary society rather than New York's mayoralty campaign; Ho Chi Minh in place of the football Jets' Joe Namath.

By definition, news is change.

These changes in Newsweek International's format and features are not an end to innovation, but another step in the direction of providing a multinational audience with a sense of their world and their newsworthy of that world.

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Useful Addresses appears twice a week in the *Herald Tribune*.



TAX LOSS—President Nixon suffered a setback last week when the Senate approved a tax-exemption proposal by Democratic Senator Albert Gore, above. Republicans were critical of the administration for refusing to back a compromise amendment sponsored by Republican Senator Charles Percy, right. The sharpest criticism came from Hugh Scott, Senate floor leader (far right with House GOP leader Gerald Ford).



United Press International

A Little 'Fun' by the Senate on the Tax Reform and Relief Bill

ileen Shanahan
(GTON, N.Y.)—Two
ago, when the Sen-
ate Committee was
ing the hard job of
major tax reform
bill, its chairman,
Long of Louisiana,
redemption. By the time
the Senate bill was
passed, the House
forecast, contain even bigger
visions than the version
passed by the House
representatives. "After all,"
we're entitled to have
m, too."

closed for his statement, and
subsequently said he hadn't
been entirely serious. But last
week it became clear that his
prophecy was going to be ful-
filled.
For the Senate, in acting on
the tax reform bill approved
by Sen. Long's committee, has
made of it an even bigger tax
relief bill than the one passed
by the House. It has also chip-
ped away at some of the reform
provisions (though not as ex-
tensively as some people feared)
has added some new (though
relatively narrow) special priv-
ileges to the tax law, and has
grafted onto the bill an enorm-
ous increase in Social Security
benefit payments.

Oddly, it had looked for a
time as though these things
might not happen. The Finance
Committee's bill, which con-
tained most of the major re-
forms voted by the House and
tax-relief provisions that were
actually somewhat more mod-
est, easily withstood the first
attempts that were made to
change it on the Senate floor.
Two of those tests involved
the politically sensitive oil de-
pletion allowance, which the
Finance Committee had voted to
reduce to 23 percent. When the
Senate stood firm, last Monday,
against attempts both to restore
the allowance to its present
27 1/2 percent and to reduce it
further to 20 percent, it look-

ed as though the committee's
lines were holding.
But it didn't last. On Wed-
nesday the tax change that has
for a decade been demanded by
the public in its letters to Con-
gress more than any other—an
increase in the \$600 personal
exemption—was voted over the
bitter, but not always unwaver-
ing, opposition of the adminis-
tration, which objected to the
heavy immediate revenue loss.
The version of the exemption
increase that was adopted—a
rise to \$700 next year and \$800
in 1971—was sponsored by Sen.
Albert Gore of Tennessee, a
Democrat.
The success of the Gore
amendment suddenly changed

the entire mood on the Sen-
ate floor. An "anything goes"
attitude swept the Senate like
a grass fire.
First, up jumped Sen. Vance
Hartke of Indiana, a Democrat
with an amendment poking a
large hole in the repeal of the
investment tax credit, an alleged
small-business amendment
that would actually benefit
every corporation, regardless of
size. It passed. Then Sen.
George Murphy of California, a
Republican, started pushing a
plan for permitting elderly per-
sons to take bigger medical de-
ductions, a plan so designed
that two-thirds of the cash
benefits would go to elderly
persons with incomes in excess
of \$20,000 a year. That passed,
too. And there were others, in-
cluding a tax-credit for parents
who have children in college
that has been fought as un-
sound and wasteful by each of
the last three national adminis-
trations.

son, on Friday, to add \$6.5-bil-
lion worth of increases in Social
Security benefits. Sen. Long
himself started this, in an ap-
parent reversion to his earlier
intention to let the Senate
"have a little fun." But by the
time the voting was over, Sen.
Long's proposal had been ex-
panded by 50 percent.
In all, the negative budgetary
effects of the new payments, the
additional tax cuts and the
shrunk reforms voted by the
Senate were approaching the
\$13 billion mark.
Senators who were publicly
voting for the Christmas pres-
ents were privately agreeing
that things had gotten out of
hand. But they reassured any-
one who raised worried ques-
tions about the financial conse-
quences that the joint Senate-
House Conference Committee
that will write the final ver-
sion of the tax bill could be
trusted to reduce these fiscal
giffs to manageable size.
That remains to be seen. Not
that the conference committee
will not try to do exactly that.
But its job promises to be ex-
tremely difficult. For while con-
ference committees have wide
latitude, they have to maintain
a semblance of compromising

somewhere near the middle
ground between the House and
Senate versions. And thus the
more high-priced the amend-
ments the Senate hung on the
bill, the harder it will be for
the conferees to eliminate all or
even most of them.
There remains the possibility,
therefore, that Congress will yet
send to President Nixon a bill
he would feel required to veto.
Some claim it had all been
planned that way in the first
place, perhaps by Sen. Long,
himself, who does not like some
of the reform provisions, espe-
cially those dealing with the oil
industry. A more commonly ac-
cepted view is that it is simply
inevitable that political pres-
sures will turn any tax reform
bill into a giveaway package.

by Sen. Robert P. Griffin that
"it just wouldn't bet against a
veto."
Democratic leader Mike Mans-
field, noting that the tax mea-
sure still had to go through the
conference committee, said he
didn't take such threats serious-
ly. "I think they're premature,"
the Montana senator said. He
said he hoped the increases in
the minimum Social Security
benefits would go through, but
added that he did not know
what its chances were.
Among those with long mem-
ories of the history of tax legis-
lation still another interpreta-
tion prevails, however. That is
that tax legislation reasonably
unencumbered with giveaways
requires real leadership, both in
Congress and in the adminis-
tration. From the White House,
unambiguous signals are neces-
sary and they were not forth-
coming this time.
In Congress, the leaders—es-
pecially those of the tax-
writing committees—must com-
mand sufficient respect so that
amendments do not prevail
against their opposition. For a
while, it looked as though Sen.
Long, who has worked in-
dustriously on the present bill,
had reached this position of
eminence. But apparently not.

Answer Evolving in Legal Debate

'Lai—A Lynching' After a Massacre?

Clifton Daniel
(YORK, N.Y.)—Can
nation, outraged and
by the massacre at
now deal calmly and
h, those accused of the
massacre—to use the
veto of a Chicago
editorial—now be fol-
lowing?
The American sys-
tem was beginning to
itself, preparatory to
that question. In the
freedom of the press
small and unexpected
was an empty vic-
ever, because it was
rently, in the wrong
odd and unlikely
United States Court
Appeals.

On Monday both the pro-
secution and defense in the
pending court-martial of 1st
Lt. William Calley Jr., who has
been cast in the role of chief
villain of My Lai, filed a peti-
tion asking that all news media
in the United States be enjoined
from broadcasting or pub-
lishing any further statements
or photographs relating to the
massacre. The two military
lawyers argued that the injunc-
tion was needed to prevent the
dissemination of material that
might prejudice Lt. Calley's
constitutional right to a fair
trial.
The Court of Military Appeals
declined to impose such a ban.
It held, in effect, that there
was no occasion or need to do
so. Moreover, Chief Judge Robert
E. Quinn implied that the

Court of Military Appeals had
no jurisdiction over the civilians
who own and operate the news
media. For that reason, a mili-
tary tribunal seemed to experts,
such as Professor Arthur John
Keefe of the Catholic Univer-
sity Law School, to be the
wrong place to test the author-
ity of the courts over the press.
Vital Issue
Nevertheless, the issue raised
by the Calley case was a gen-
uine one—perhaps a vital one
for Lt. Calley himself, who is
charged with 109 killings. The
issue is whether he—and others
who may be tried later—can
get a fair trial in the emo-
tional climate created by hor-
rifying eyewitness stories and
pictures of the killings by
American troops at My Lai.

That issue has been debated for
decades by the press, the bar,
and the bench. The debate was
intensified by the Warren Com-
mission's censure of the press
after the assassination of Presi-
dent Kennedy and by the Su-
preme Court's decision granting
a new trial to Dr. Sam Shep-
ard, who was convicted of
killing his wife, because of the
prejudicial atmosphere created
around his first trial by the
press.
The debate has thus far pro-
duced two main results:
● The American Bar Asso-
ciation has proposed much more
stringent restrictions on state-
ments by lawyers that might
interfere with a fair trial. Such
restrictions have been imposed
on the lawyers in the Calley
case, and observed by them.
● Lee Bailey, the most re-
nowned criminal lawyer of the
day, has shown no such retic-
ence. He carried his case
straight to the public last week,
proclaiming that his client, Capt.
Ernest L. Medina, who was
Lt. Calley's company commander,
"received no orders to butcher
anyone or to kill any women
and children, and he issued
none." However, Capt. Medina
has not so far been charged
with any crime. He has only
been interrogated by Army en-
thralled.

'Christmas Tree Bill'
But what really caused some
members of the Senate to start
calling the tax bill a "Christmas
tree bill" was the Senate's deci-

son, on Friday, to add \$6.5-bil-
lion worth of increases in Social
Security benefits. Sen. Long
himself started this, in an ap-
parent reversion to his earlier
intention to let the Senate
"have a little fun." But by the
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Long's proposal had been ex-
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tions about the financial conse-
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giffs to manageable size.
That remains to be seen. Not
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will not try to do exactly that.
But its job promises to be ex-
tremely difficult. For while con-
ference committees have wide
latitude, they have to maintain
a semblance of compromising

Presidential Veto
The possibility of a presidential
veto was raised again Saturday
by Sen. Hugh Scott of Penn-
sylvania. Talking to reporters,
he said that if the bill "gets
any worse, [it] may prove in
the President's eyes to be dis-
abling." Unless the bill looks
better when it comes out of
conference, the Republican
leader said, he would have to
echo a statement made earlier

by Sen. Robert P. Griffin that
"it just wouldn't bet against a
veto."
Democratic leader Mike Mans-
field, noting that the tax mea-
sure still had to go through the
conference committee, said he
didn't take such threats serious-
ly. "I think they're premature,"
the Montana senator said. He
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amendments do not prevail
against their opposition. For a
while, it looked as though Sen.
Long, who has worked in-
dustriously on the present bill,
had reached this position of
eminence. But apparently not.

House's Muddled Vietnam Resolution

John W. Finney
(GTON, N.Y.)—The
nam issue is difficult
se days for the polit-
tation, but when it
ticed up in the per-
titions and partisan
of Congress, it be-
lessly confused. That
happened last week
House of Representa-
up a resolution en-
resident Nixon's "ef-
egotiate a just peace
n,"
aging, it was supposed

to be one of those great mo-
ments when Congress, on a bi-
partisan basis, rallies behind the
President in time of war. Here
for the first time since the Gulf
of Tonkin resolution was
whisked through Congress in
August, 1964, the House was
dealing with a formal resolution
on the war.
Eventually, the resolution was
approved, 333-55. At least out-
wardly, the Administration had
gotten the resounding vote of
confidence that it had been
seeking. But was it a vote of
confidence for the Adminis-
tration's policies in Vietnam? By
the end of the two days of con-

fused debate, there was no com-
mon answer.
The resolution obviously
means everything, or anything,
or nothing depending upon one's
political outlook.
What started off as a show
of unity for the President, there-
fore, ended up in confusion,
picking and hard feelings.
At least to some of the young-
er Democratic and Republican
members, the resolution was il-
lustrative of the heavy-handed
manner of the House leadership.
The resolution originated with
Representative Jim Wright, a
moderate Democrat from Port
Worth, Texas. Mr. Wright showed
the resolution to the Republican
and Democratic leaders as well
as to the White House. The
leadership and the White House
promptly embraced the resolu-
tion, which was introduced with
100 co-sponsors the day after
the President's speech.
Under orders from the leader-
ship, the resolution was whipped
through the House Foreign Af-
fairs Committee and the leader-
ship then arranged for it to be
brought to the floor under rules
prohibiting amendments and
limiting debate.
The interest of the Republi-
can leadership in pushing
through the resolution was un-
derstandable. But why, young-
er Democrats asked, was the
Democratic leadership so eager
in supporting a resolution that
could only have the effect of
politically embarrassing Dem-
ocratic doves by putting them
on the spot of either voting for
the resolution or being accused
of being against a "just peace"
in Vietnam?
The justification made by
Carl Albert, the Democratic
leader, was that by supporting
the resolution, Democrats could
prevent the White House from
playing politics in the future
with the Vietnam issue through
accusing the doves of under-
mining the President's efforts to
end the war. But younger Dem-
ocrats suspect there was an ele-
ment of personal politics in-
volved.
As finally interpreted by the
sponsors, the resolution was
simply an endorsement of the
President's negotiating posi-
tion.



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LOOKING FOR
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In the
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Herald Tribune
Published by The New York Times and The Washington Post

Peace, Not a Sword...

Twenty-eight years after Pearl Harbor thrust the United States into World War II and almost a quarter-century after Hitler's defeat, a divided Europe still awaits its long-delayed peace settlement. But for the first time, there are signs—such as the statements last week by the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries—that a process is beginning through which that European settlement may ultimately be brought about.

The olive branches now being extended from East to West across Europe contain many thorns of suspicion. Moscow's five-year-old proposal for a European Security Conference, pressed forward with new urgency this year, still impresses the West as an effort to gain increased international recognition of East Germany and of the status quo in a Europe that would remain divided. Retroactive acceptance of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in August, 1968, might also be implied. The mere holding of a conference, whether or not any agreement emerged from it, could serve this Eastern purpose.

But some Eastern European countries see in the conference proposal—and the discussions it has stimulated—an opportunity for increased bilateral contacts with the West and increased independence from Soviet control. For their part, most of the NATO countries—despite some shadings of difference—now believe that an atmosphere of détente and of improved relations between West Germany and the East is prerequisite to ending the division of Germany and Europe. That division cannot be ended without the East's consent. The problem is that détente could also freeze the division of Europe and there is suspicion that this is the central Soviet purpose.

A solution to this dilemma—advanced by the Grand Coalition Government in Bonn three years ago and now being pushed forward even more imaginatively by the new government headed by Chancellor Brandt—has become the basis of Western policy. It calls for the West to take the initiative in

concrete proposals for negotiation with the East, proposals that link atmospheric détente with substantive improvements that either erode the division of Europe or, at least, ease the hardships it has imposed.

Moscow's proposal for a European Security Conference, in effect, is being treated as the West finally came to treat the Soviet proposals for "general and complete disarmament." Once total disarmament was accepted as the ultimate objective, it became possible to negotiate on realistic "first steps" and "partial measures." Similarly, the NATO ministers last week pronounced themselves "receptive" to negotiations on concrete issues that could lead to a well-prepared European Security Conference productive of real, rather than propaganda, results.

Twenty-six such issues for negotiation reportedly have been studied within NATO. Those mentioned in the NATO declaration on European security include such items as mutual force reductions, improved access to Berlin, a *modus vivendi* between East and West Germany and freer movement of people, ideas and information. Simple arms-control measures, such as the exchange of military observers, are suggested as companions to force reductions. And all this would proceed against the background of Soviet-American negotiations to limit strategic weapons.

The Moscow communiqué of the Warsaw Pact countries indicates readiness to start down this route. Berlin issues already are in discussion among the Big Four. West German talks with the Soviet Union on renunciation of the use of force and with Poland on the Oder-Neisse border are imminent. The two important Western overtures yet to be taken up are those for talks involving East and West Germany and for discussion of balanced force reductions in Central Europe. But these should not lag far behind.

An era of confrontation appears indeed to be yielding to one of negotiation. Many years of patience and persistence will be needed to achieve results. But a vital process has begun.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

...and American Troop Cuts

The NATO proposal for mutual East-West force reductions, balanced in scope and timing, is the intelligent way to achieve the desirable objective of American troop cuts in Europe. The presence of 315,000 American troops a quarter-century after the war is onerous. But congressional passage of the resolution, just revived by Senate Majority Leader Mansfield, for substantial unilateral American withdrawals would undercut the NATO initiative. If carried out, it would destabilize the military balance that has preserved peace, even if an uneasy one, since 1945.

Old misconceptions lie behind Senator Mansfield's resolution. One is that European allies will replace some of the American conventional forces. Far more likely would be a gradual demoralization that could tempt Moscow to more aggressive policies while Europe turns toward projects for its own nuclear force.

Another misconception is that a large part of the American payments imbalance stems from military spending in Europe. West Ger-

many, Britain and Italy long have offset the bulk of the American gold outflow through arms purchase and other means.

Budget cuts, the chief focus now, cannot be made by bringing American divisions home from Germany, where maintenance costs are somewhat lower. Added costs would be involved in retaining readiness at home to reinforce the troops remaining on the Elbe. Two sets of equipment would be needed, one in Germany, plus an armada of transport planes for emergencies as well as regular European exercises.

The proposed troop reduction would be eminently worthwhile if it accompanied reductions in the military stance on the other side of the Elbe and related arms control measures, such as inspection teams and observer posts. Negotiated arrangements of this kind could lead to a more stable and peaceful Europe and, ultimately, reduced arms expenditures. But this prospect would only be retarded, not advanced, by substantial unilateral American troop reductions now.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

U.S. Policy on Vietnam

When Mr. Cabot Lodge succeeded Mr. Harriman early this year, his nomination had generally been interpreted as the indication of a tougher stance of the American government... President Nixon has challenged this interpretation, linked primarily with Mr. Cabot Lodge's activities when he was ambassador to Saigon and to his connections with the South Vietnamese leaders. Now, it has become perfectly clear that the fate of the Saigon government is precisely the heart of the problem.

Military de-escalation is a fact. What is now involved is the political arrangement that would permit a transition from war to peace. On this point, the position of the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong guerrillas has never varied: this indispensable precondition in their eyes is the departure of the Thieu-Ky team. It has indeed to be admitted that the "Vietnamization" of the war, which is the basis of the Nixon policy, does not go exactly in that direction.

It actually bestows an increased power on

the Saigon leaders since their army is better trained and equipped. One hardly sees how President Nixon could now send to Paris a personality who could change the orientation in this field.

Moreover, the showdown is no longer in Paris, nor even in Vietnam, but in the very United States. And no one at the present time knows how American public opinion, which has the key of the situation, is going to use it.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

The Food Weapon

At present Britain still regards, and rightly regards, the federal government as the government of the whole of Nigeria, engaged in putting down a rebellion. It is Gen. Ojukwu who is causing the starvation in the territory he holds by refusing food relief flights offered on reasonable terms.

He needs the myth. If food started coming in, his people might see no point in further fighting.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

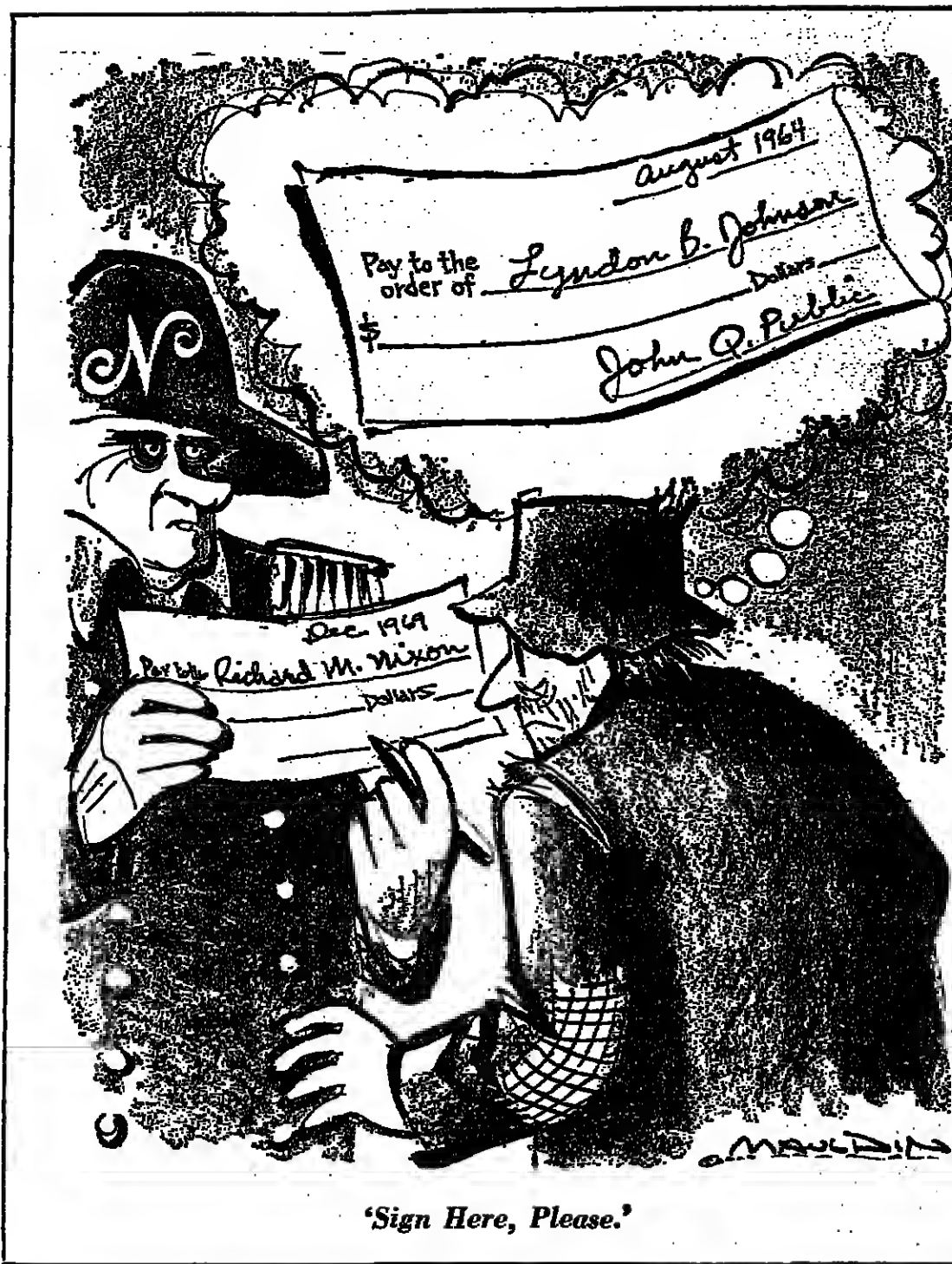
Dec. 8, 1894

PARIS.—M. Ferdinand de Lesseps is dead. The creator of the Suez Canal passed away, peacefully and painlessly, yesterday, at the great age of 89, at his residence, Chateau de Cheneville. Although he will be justifiably remembered for his role in the creation of the Suez Canal, which as an international maritime and commercial achievement has no equal, he was also, it should be noted, an accomplished diplomat serving his country for over 30 years throughout Europe.

Fifty Years Ago

Dec. 8, 1919

NEW YORK.—It is learned that President Wilson has given an intimation that he will give an opinion as to the advisability of adopting the Fall resolution, severing diplomatic relations with Mexico, before the meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee tomorrow. Even though, recently, things have happily taken a turn for the better, Secretary of State Lansing and members of the Foreign Relations Committee are far from satisfied with the actions of Mexico.



'Sign Here, Please.'

Why Nixon Goes to Ball Games

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon's love of football games seems to puzzle some people and irritate others. "Why does he fly a thousand miles to see a game on a Saturday afternoon?" they ask. And they ask it in a tone that suggests that he should stay home and cut the White House lawn.

The explanation is fairly simple. The rest of his life is spent in the political arena where you can't tell the players even if you have a scorecard. The Republican leader in the Senate, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, is on the President's team, but every once in a while, he runs the other way. The President calls the signals—power play off-limits to the right—but about a quarter of the Republicans block to the left. This obviously complicates the President's life.

From Monday morning to Friday night, President Nixon lives with uncertainties. In politics, there are no dependable rules, no clearly marked sidelines or goal-lines, no officials with mathematical penalties for a personal foul, no instant replay to check the facts, no beginning, no half-time, no pageantry, no fun, no discipline, and above all no end to the struggle.

In the "game of politics," as Frank Kent of the Baltimore Sun dubbed it, there are no endings. It just goes on: the war, the cities, the relentless criticism of the press. Mr. Nixon has seen it all, in the House of Representatives, in the Senate, and in private life for many years. He lives in a world of ambiguities and fumbles, and he

probably wouldn't change it if he could. But at the weekend, when he could blame him for escaping into the safe sporting and political atmosphere of football and Arkansas and Texas.

The President's Desk

Almost everything on the President's desk these days seems insoluble, if not impossible. No progress on the Vietnam peace negotiations, despite Vice-President Agnew's popular campaign against the antiwar critics. No progress—just the opposite—on the tax-reform bill. No progress in the Middle East, probably the most serious challenge to world peace.

The President has been working on these problems night and day. He has his own priorities about them. He has been spending more time on the disarmament talks in Helsinki, for example, than on Vietnam in recent weeks. He has been trying to find a balance between inflation and taxes and Social Security, but everywhere he has been running into serious opposition on Capitol Hill.

The government in Saigon has been opposing his policy of withdrawal from Vietnam in private, while supporting it in public. The Soviet government has been saying it is all for disarmament in Helsinki, while continuing to arm hand and the Arab states in the critical strategic battle for the Middle East.

The new government of Willy Brandt in West Germany has been too far from the source of anxiety felt by many decent people. As the American government has swelled to an enormous size this century, so too have the instruments by which its affairs are monitored for the enlightenment of its people.

The great houses of American journalism have thus themselves become institutions every bit as firmly entrenched in the government. While they have done nothing to diminish their perception, it has certainly led to an erosion of competition between them. Such erosion is sure to accompany any growth.

Moreover, diminution of competition in the major league of American journalism must eventually exact toll in terms of the quality and fidelity of the news they produce. In this regard, a powerful

Taxes: The Congress And the President

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The famous principle that "the power to tax is the power to destroy" was applied with a vengeance last week by the Senate, and as matters now stand, there is a strong case for a presidential veto of the tax bill.

There is an even stronger case for more drastic action. It is now clear that taxes are too complicated and sensitive a matter to be decided in detail by the Congress and that the country needs a system that gives the President limited discretion to change taxes subject to congressional veto.

To understand the gravity of what has happened, it must be emphasized that the tax bill this year is a reform bill—the first comprehensive reform of the federal tax structure in at least 15 years. The financial capitalists of the Congress, accordingly, were not just whacking up another bill. They were on their mettle to be responsible. They were making history.

Some Gains

To be sure, there is a certain amount of historic loophole-closing in the present bill. The 27.5 percent oil depletion allowance is cut (to 20 percent by the House and 23 percent by the Senate). States and municipalities are encouraged (by the House though not the Senate) to stop issuing tax-free bonds. Limitations are placed (by the House not the Senate) on the most egregious abuse of the deduction system. The requirements for using the lower rates applicable to capital gains are tightened.

But the price paid for this modicum of tax reform is staggering. The Congress has given, mainly to high- and middle-income citizens vast sums of money that the federal government could have used to achieve social progress and economic stability. This immediate damage may be limited next year because the tax bill includes extension of a 3 percent surcharge on income tax for six months.

But thereafter the effect is devastating. Under the Senate bill, including the amendment that Albert Gore of Tennessee pushed through on Wednesday, the Treasury would suffer an estimated loss in total revenue of from \$2 to \$3 billion in fiscal 1971. By 1974, the loss would be up to \$7 to \$8 billion.

These losses in federal revenue have an obvious, inflationary impact. They feed consumer spending and promote a federal deficit. But the unkindest cut of all—and the one that is most ironic in view of the liberal Democratic support for the Gore amendment—is what happens to various federal programs. There is simply not going to be enough federal money for proper funding of the most im-

portant social legislation—the books—for education, fire, for the cities, for water and air pollution control.

No Accident

Maybe the worst fact about the tax bill will be its effect on the conference with the House under the House-Senate agreement. A net loss of \$4 billion in 1974, with more than the Congress President would be just veto.

Veto or not, however, it must be made clear that the congressional tax pass is not accidental. It does not come from the supposed Chairman Wilbur Mills Ways and Means Committee, except for the one trouble caused by regional disparity in the Nixon administration. The central fact is the Congress is not well equipped to deal with the tax laws. It is broad and unwieldy. It is subject to gusts of passion, one set of common sense for spending, another for the public in the next moment. The Congress, in terms, is a dinosaur—big, clumsy, and slow.

Alternatives

The way around it has been charted in plans for vesting in the President authority on the tax subject. The decision by the Congress plan was advanced by me and Johnson, and another, if that seems was suggested more Herbert Stein, a pro of the President's Council of Economic Advisors.

But what counts is details but the principle has been established. It is a man who remains strong, that is, the nation's most reliable.

"Flexible tax rates," Bundy said in the Gov. of 1968, "are now quite dispensable to the allignment of economic Congress is too big to be varied to exercise its own. It should be the gate that power to the President is a that any one congress ever has been able to policy that is not to much to know. It is a lever in modern gov, but much too weak.

Letters

Advice to Media

As reported by the Herald Tribune, Vice-President Agnew makes three basic points on the news media. He expressed the view that editors "manage the news." The realities of news presentation—the limitations of space/air time and the obligatory selection of priorities—go to make some tendency toward this manipulation of the news. Agnew also hopes the American people would discard "rotten apples" in American journalism.

Press and network sensitivity on this is perfectly understandable, but, as with government, business and all areas of importance, the media are by no means free from some of highly doubtful integrity. Mr. Agnew has criticized the inordinate size of the major American communication institutions, and here he may not be too far from the source of anxiety felt by many decent people. As the American government has swelled to an enormous size this century, so too have the instruments by which its affairs are monitored for the enlightenment of its people.

The great houses of American journalism have thus themselves become institutions every bit as firmly entrenched in the government. While they have done nothing to diminish their perception, it has certainly led to an erosion of competition between them. Such erosion is sure to accompany any growth.

Moreover, diminution of competition in the major league of American journalism must eventually exact toll in terms of the quality and fidelity of the news they produce. In this regard, a powerful

instinct to conform to advice may be, recognize harbingers of worse to can, it is stated here, aura of popularity for sake does not permit conditioning of many room?

Progress moves in a as would accord with political reality, the journalism might be reform of give chance in the press, observers alter which they observe, journalistic institutions networks need to be fixed; with regard to it, possibly the present, it been suggested, could staid to a variety of.

Whatever his motive Agnew has strongly urged media to ponder its and, subsequently, to possibilities of self. This is good advice, media appear happy concentrate on the short this adviser.

STUART E. Richmond, England.

Scotch on the

Re the "great white 4,000 gallons lost to fish coast at St. Abbs, Dec. 4).

According to a us source, the cylinder has been broken up on the and covered by mud birds. This terminates leaving no term market.

Bolsky-St-Leger, France.

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Bonds	51,000 High Low Last	Net chg
Air Red 3/28/67	22 7/8 22 7/8 22 7/8	-1/8
Air Red 3/28/67	22 7/8 22 7/8 22 7/8	-1/8
Air Red 3/28/67	22 7/8 22 7/8 22 7/8	-1/8
Air Red 3/28/67	22 7/8 22 7/8 22 7/8	-1/8
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Air Red 3/28/67	22 7/8 22 7/8 22 7/8	-1/8
Air Red 3/28/67	22 7/8 22 7/8 22 7/8	-1/8
Air Red 3/28/67	22 7/8 22 7/8 22 7/8	-1/8
Air Red 3/28/67	22 7/8 22 7/8 22 7/8	-1/8

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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	51,000 High Low Last	Net chg
Air Red 3/28/67	22 7/8 22 7/8 22 7/8	-1/8
Air Red 3/28/67	22 7/8 22 7/8 22 7/8	-1/8
Air Red 3/28/67	22 7/8 22 7/8 22 7/8	-1/8
Air Red 3/28/67	22 7/8 22 7/8 22 7/8	-1/8
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Air Red 3/28/67	22 7/8 22 7/8 22 7/8	-1/8
Air Red 3/28/67	22 7/8 22 7/8 22 7/8	-1/8
Air Red 3/28/67	22 7/8 22 7/8 22 7/8	-1/8
Air Red 3/28/67	22 7/8 22 7/8 22 7/8	-1/8

Insurance Stocks	Week ended Dec. 6, 1969
Affiliated Life	10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2
Affiliated Life	10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2
Affiliated Life	10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2
Affiliated Life	10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2
Affiliated Life	10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2
Affiliated Life	10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2
Affiliated Life	10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2
Affiliated Life	10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2
Affiliated Life	10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2
Affiliated Life	10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2

Value Line

Here are some NOTEWORTHY items from the current week's edition on metals/mining/steel stocks:

U.S. copper prices have climbed from 42¢ a lb. to 52¢ in the last 15 months. The 24¢ rise is enabling PHELPS DODGE to make big earnings gains despite steeply rising labor and production costs. Page 983.

LUKENS STEEL would be a likely beneficiary of any shipbuilding boom in the U.S. It supplied much of the steel plate for the SS Manhattan. Page 1037.

SASKATCHEWAN is setting allowances for potash fertilizer production effective Jan. 1st. It has also fixed a minimum price for potash of \$18.50 a ton. This will surely benefit potash producers elsewhere by reducing supply, but is it likely to help those in SASKATCHEWAN? Page 956.

Although the economic weather is cloudy, we continue to estimate a dividend increase for NATIONAL STEEL next year. Page 1040.

The Cuajone copper deposit in Peru will cost an estimated \$335 million to develop. Why would that much U.S. capital be invested in a hostile political environment? The eventual production of the mine would be worth almost \$200 million a year at current world copper prices. The mine could

add about \$1.25 a share to the annual earnings of CERRO and 90¢ a share to the profits of AMERICAN SMELTING by the mid-1970's. Pages 947, 954.

McLOUTH STEEL may be a dividend casualty during 1970. Page 1038.

Under KENNECOTT's recent settlement with the Chilean government, the latter will receive the bulk of the proceeds from copper sales above 40¢ a lb. As the London price is currently around 70¢ a lb., the deal is a good one for the host country. About one-third of KENNECOTT's total copper output is affected. Page 976.

SILVER is about to be emancipated. The U.S. government has long managed the price, but the Treasury seems to have only enough silver left in its stockpile to influence the market for about one more year. Page 967.

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL has lost 4 months' production due to a strike. It will take another 4 months for its operations to get back to normal. The settlement was costly. As a consolation, the company raised the price of nickel by 24¢. Perhaps 1970 won't be such a bad year after all. Page 973.

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MACHINERY	Emhart Corp	SanFeint	SOFT DRINK
Amtek	Emhart Corp	SanFeint	SOFT DRINK
Amtek	Emhart Corp	SanFeint	SOFT DRINK
Amtek	Emhart Corp	SanFeint	SOFT DRINK
Amtek	Emhart Corp	SanFeint	SOFT DRINK

MACHINERY	Emhart Corp	SanFeint	SOFT DRINK
Amtek	Emhart Corp	SanFeint	SOFT DRINK
Amtek	Emhart Corp	SanFeint	SOFT DRINK
Amtek	Emhart Corp	SanFeint	SOFT DRINK
Amtek	Emhart Corp	SanFeint	SOFT DRINK

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Food Processing	Meat Packing	Textile	Chemical
Food Processing	Meat Packing	Textile	Chemical

These securities having been placed privately outside The Netherlands, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Dfls. 60,000,000
AKZO N.V.
(established at Arnhem, The Netherlands)
8 1/4% Bearer Notes Due 1974
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V.
Pierson, Heijding & Pierson
December 5, 1969.

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Pierson, Heijding & Pierson
December 5, 1969.

Japanese Steel
Work started on building of 1,000-ton mill, designed to be in the world, at city in Kyushu, Japan, to be built by the Japanese Steel Corp. The new mill is the largest in the world, with a capacity to produce 1.5 million tons of crude steel in 1974. The new mill is the largest in the world, with a capacity to produce 1.5 million tons of crude steel in 1974. The new mill is the largest in the world, with a capacity to produce 1.5 million tons of crude steel in 1974.

N.Y. Stock Prices Plummet As Interest Rates Soar

(Continued from Page 9)

...membership starting in the middle of next year.

W. V. Dodge reported that transaction contracts in October totaled \$62 billion, up from a year ago but noting that a general downturn was under way.

Steel production gained percent during the latest raising the year's output to 133.8 million tons, \$5 million ahead of last year.

The stock market declined the fourth week in a row in a drop in the Dow Jones average, joining the strong pressure against blue-chip issues, the most dramatic event in the market's performance.

At popular average was 1927 points for the

week to a new low for the year at 793.08. It has now dropped about 70 points in the last four weeks and around 175 points since the year's high was reached on May 14.

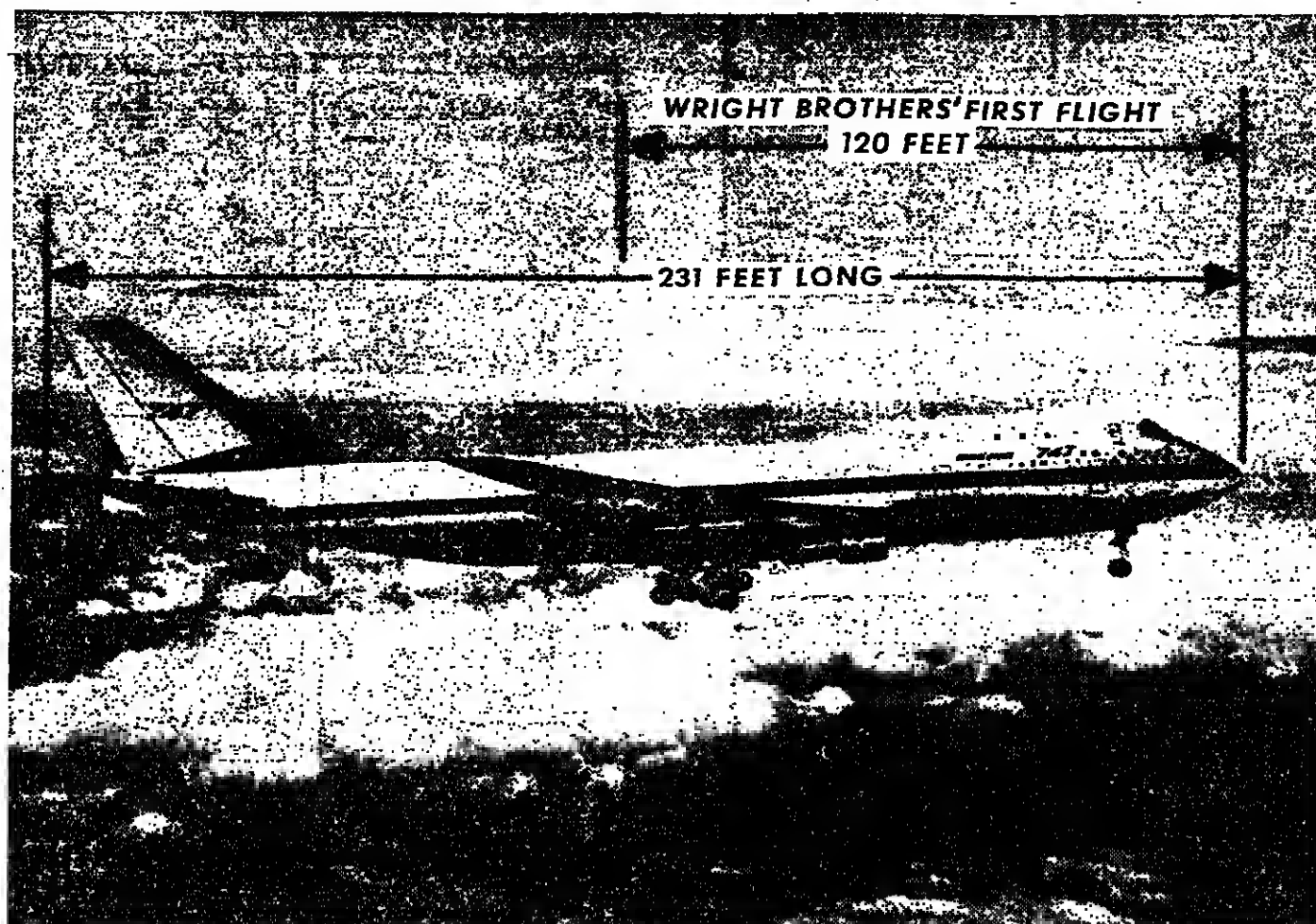
The broad-based indexes as well showed pronounced losses, with Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index yielding 2.08 to 81.73 and the New York Stock Exchange composite showing a net loss of 1.29 to 81.20.

The breadth of the decline was evident in the market profile—1,357 issues posting losses, 284 making gains and 112 holding unchanged. New lows for the year were plumed by 478 issues and new highs were obtained by only 17.

The pace of trading on the Big Board picked up only slightly, with turnover aggregating 55.6 million shares for the five sessions, against 41.7 million in the four-session Thanksgiving week.

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One Thing Is Certain—It's a Lot of Plane

NEW YORK (NYT)—Four World War I "jenny" biplanes could be lined up on each of its wings. Orville Wright flew just over half its length on his first hop at Kitty Hawk. It is twice as massive as any airplane before it. And last week, after more than 1,200 hours of test flights by five test airplanes, the Boeing-747 came to New York with a half load of 176 passengers (most of them newsmen) in the first public preview of a new era in airline travel.

The initial service is slated to be opened by late February by Pan American World Airways on the run from New York to London. And as the weeks roll by, airline after airline will introduce the huge craft, all outsize except for a cockpit hump over the nose, on more and more routes.

Preview passengers agreed for the most part that the 747 more than fulfilled Boeing's claim that it provided a new level in passenger comfort. And there was no reason to doubt—in view of its

advanced electronic gear, the latest in fire-proofing and 10 doors for quick evacuation—a companion claim of maximized safety. The manufacturer has said from the start that the noise intruding on airport neighbors would be less than produced by current jets, and unofficial samplings to date indicate the 747 will have no trouble meeting anti-noise directives at major fields.

Most hesitation about the potential success of the new jumbo jet had to do not with the technical quality of the plane but with ancillary problems.

Will the boom in airline travel continue at a steep enough rate so the 362-passenger jumbos will attract customers in the great numbers needed to be profitable?

Will a significant number of travelers be deterred by fear—by the notion, rational or not, that it would be worse to be involved in a crash with 362 passengers than in one with half that number?

What about congestion on the ground? Will the airlines, working feverishly but somewhat tardily to get ground facilities ready, be able eventually to provide streamlined ticketing, check-in, and loading for hundreds of persons (plus baggage) at a clip? Will there be room at terminals and on access roads for the cars, taxis and buses carrying the large number of passengers and friends in and out of the airport?

Or will the advantages of ultra-confortable jumbo-jet flight be eroded by jams, confusion and delays at either end of the trip?

Few in the airline industry are sanguine about the answers, at least for the first year or two. But they console themselves by recalling that the first jet airliners had trouble at the start.

The trade publication Aviation Daily summed up the 747 situation with a quote borrowed from a children's game of tag: "Ready or not, I'm coming."

The Eurobond Market

(Continued from Page 9)

ment. Latest earnings figures, for the quarter ended Sept. 30, show a 28 percent earnings gain, to 18 cents a share, on a 16 percent revenue gain, to \$14.85 million.

The general feeling in the market is that the issue's limited size, plus a strong stock price will make a good climate for the flotation, and perhaps a few others of the same ilk. From another firm, a private flotation of about the same size and type is also expected this month.

New York's Goldman Sachs, which has handled such prestigious names as Ford in the Eurobond market, took advantage of its 100th anniversary the other day to announce that it is finally going to open a European office.

The office, to be opened in London in January or the beginning of February marks "a major international effort," says Goldman Sachs.

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Germany	15.00	7.50	15.00	7.50
Italy	16.00	8.00	16.00	8.00
Japan	17.00	8.50	17.00	8.50
Spain	18.00	9.00	18.00	9.00
Sweden	19.00	9.50	19.00	9.50
Switzerland	20.00	10.00	20.00	10.00
Other Europe (incl. USSR)	21.00	10.50	21.00	10.50

Concorde to Be In Service in '73, BAC Official Says

LONDON, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Anglo-French super-sound Concorde should be in service by the middle of 1973, according to a spokesman for British Aircraft Corp.

He was commenting on U.K. Technology Minister Anthony Wedgwood-Benn's statement in the House of Commons that the British and French governments had agreed to go ahead with the fourth, fifth and sixth aircraft in the series. BAC is building the plane with France's Sud Aviation.

The spokesman said the first three planes would be delivered simultaneously to British Overseas Airways Corp., Air France and Pan American. Options have been taken out on 74 Concorde altogether, he said.

He added that about \$1.75 billion had been spent on research, development and testing of the craft but that "from here on we can look forward to getting some of our money back."

Treasury Bills

Date	Bid	Asked	Yield
Dec. 11	6.75	6.75	5.83
Dec. 18	6.50	6.50	5.89
Dec. 22	6.25	6.25	5.95
Dec. 29	6.00	6.00	6.01
Jan. 5	5.75	5.75	6.07
Jan. 12	5.50	5.50	6.13
Jan. 19	5.25	5.25	6.19
Jan. 26	5.00	5.00	6.25
Feb. 2	4.75	4.75	6.31
Feb. 9	4.50	4.50	6.37
Feb. 16	4.25	4.25	6.43
Feb. 23	4.00	4.00	6.49
Feb. 30	3.75	3.75	6.55
Mar. 6	3.50	3.50	6.61
Mar. 13	3.25	3.25	6.67
Mar. 20	3.00	3.00	6.73
Mar. 27	2.75	2.75	6.79
Apr. 3	2.50	2.50	6.85
Apr. 10	2.25	2.25	6.91
Apr. 17	2.00	2.00	6.97
Apr. 24	1.75	1.75	7.03
May 1	1.50	1.50	7.09
May 8	1.25	1.25	7.15
May 15	1.00	1.00	7.21
May 22	0.75	0.75	7.27
May 29	0.50	0.50	7.33
Jun. 5	0.25	0.25	7.39
Jun. 12	0.00	0.00	7.45
Jun. 19	0.00	0.00	7.51
Jun. 26	0.00	0.00	7.57
Jul. 3	0.00	0.00	7.63
Jul. 10	0.00	0.00	7.69
Jul. 17	0.00	0.00	7.75
Jul. 24	0.00	0.00	7.81
Jul. 31	0.00	0.00	7.87
Aug. 7	0.00	0.00	7.93
Aug. 14	0.00	0.00	7.99
Aug. 21	0.00	0.00	8.05
Aug. 28	0.00	0.00	8.11
Sep. 4	0.00	0.00	8.17
Sep. 11	0.00	0.00	8.23
Sep. 18	0.00	0.00	8.29
Sep. 25	0.00	0.00	8.35
Oct. 2	0.00	0.00	8.41
Oct. 9	0.00	0.00	8.47
Oct. 16	0.00	0.00	8.53
Oct. 23	0.00	0.00	8.59
Oct. 30	0.00	0.00	8.65
Nov. 6	0.00	0.00	8.71
Nov. 13	0.00	0.00	8.77
Nov. 20	0.00	0.00	8.83
Nov. 27	0.00	0.00	8.89
Dec. 4	0.00	0.00	8.95
Dec. 11	0.00	0.00	9.01

Most Active Stocks

Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch.
Gold	151.00	150.00	150.00	+1.00
Am. Tel.	68.00	67.00	67.00	+1.00
Int. T&T	45.00	44.00	44.00	+1.00
Am. Corp.	42.00	41.00	41.00	+1.00
Ryder Sys.	40.00	39.00	39.00	+1.00
Occ. Pet.	38.00	37.00	37.00	+1.00
Am. Corp.	36.00	35.00	35.00	+1.00
Sid. O. Cal.	34.00	33.00	33.00	+1.00
Sid. O. Cal.	32.00	31.00	31.00	+1.00
Webb Del.	30.00	29.00	29.00	+1.00
Comp. Sci.	28.00	27.00	27.00	+1.00
Int. Nickel	26.00	25.00	25.00	+1.00
Coal	24.00	23.00	23.00	+1.00
Issued	22.00	21.00	21.00	+1.00
Advances	20.00	19.00	19.00	+1.00
Declines	18.00	17.00	17.00	+1.00
Unchanged	16.00	15.00	15.00	+1.00

Japan Railway Blasted

EDMONT, Japan, Dec. 7 (AP)—A bomb exploded on the national railway tracks Saturday about one hour after a freight train carrying U.S. military ammunition passed through the area.

Market Averages

Index	Value	Change
25 Industrials	818.39	+73.58
30 Stocks	107.74	+17.76
100 Stocks	107.65	+10.14
500 Stocks	94.47	+0.38

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